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The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1858 四甲 號九十月一英港香 THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1928. 日七廿月二

BUICK 1928

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OLD BAILEY SPY TRIAL ENDS.

TEN YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE NOT IN DISPUTE.

ALL CHARGES DENIED.

London, Jan. 18.

The trial of Thomas McCartney, British, and the German student, George Hansen, on charges of espionage, was concluded before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, at the Old Bailey to-day. The jury found both prisoners guilty, and sentence of ten years' penal servitude was passed.

Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C., the Attorney General, in the final speech for the Crown, declared that a dangerous spy organisation directed against the safety of Great Britain had been unearthed in the investigations concerning the prisoners.

Others Will Think Seriously.

"Unfortunately," he added, "we have been unable to gather the net round all concerned, though I trust the result of this trial will make others think seriously before they pursue dangerous treasonable activities."

"The Lord Chief Justice, in passing sentence of ten years' penal servitude, said that the prisoners were hiring agents out to do mischief, and that Hansen was undoubtedly one of the paymasters of a widespread organisation."

Deny All Charges.

London, Jan. 18.

The Englishman, McCartney, and the young German, Hansen, were found guilty of espionage to-day by a jury at the Central Criminal Court. Each prisoner was sentenced by Lord Chief Justice Hewart to ten years' penal servitude.

Giving evidence in the witness-box, the prisoners made a general statement denying all the charges.

Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C., addressing the jury pointed out that despite the prisoners' attitude and this point-blank denial of every fact, which every witness for the prosecution had proved, the defence had failed to produce any single witness to controvert those facts. The questionnaire regarding the British Royal Air Force, he added, was given by Thomas McCartney to Mr. Monkland, the underwriter of Lloyd's who immediately communicated it to the authorities. There could be no possible doubt that that questionnaire was the work of a powerful spy organisation. It was also undisputed that the document in question was the product of the War Staff of the Russian Government.

Delay in McCartney's Arrest.

The question had been asked why the arrest of McCartney was delayed. The obvious reason was that the authorities saw fit to refrain from striking until they were able to get into touch with somebody a little higher in the spy hierarchy. By waiting a short time they had been able to get the super-spy Hansen.

The Attorney-General concluded, "I ask you to say that we have been successful in unearthing a dangerous spy organisation against the safety of this country. Unfortunately we have not been able to gather into our net all the persons who were concerned in it, though I trust the result of this trial may make the others think seriously before they pursue their dangerous as well as treasonable activities."

The Lord Chief Justice, in his summing up, referred to a second questionnaire which had been submitted to the Court in camera. He said it had not been denied that the information therein sought was of a most vital and secret kind. It had been written by the prisoner McCartney in Mr. Monkland's presence and handed to Mr. Monkland.

Lord Chief Justice Hewart pointed out that the case for the prosecution, however, depended not only upon the evidence of Mr. Monkland, but upon the witnesses who had given material evidence in camera.

SOLDIERS FIGHTING COMMUNISTS.

BATTLE FOLLOWS RAID ON TRAIN.

EIGHTEEN EXECUTED.

Swatow, Jan. 18.

The military authorities here are taking all precautions to prevent trouble, and, generally, the situation is quiet. A change in the military situation up country may have the effect of causing unrest here.—*Naval Wireless.*

According to Chinese reports, another Communist plot to create disturbances at Swatow has been frustrated. A few days ago, news reached Ho Wai-chan, the leader of the 127th Regiment of the 13th Nationalist Army, stationed on the Swatow-Chaochow Railway, that large numbers of Communists, with much ammunition, were arriving at Swatow from Chaochow by the morning train, with the intention to start riots.

The officer immediately ordered his whole regiment to concentrate at the various stations near to Swatow to await the arrival of the morning train. When the train eventually arrived the soldiers conducted a rigorous search of all the passengers. While the latter were being subjected to the search, more than 200 Communists among their number endeavoured to make good their escape, firing at the soldiers as they bolted in several directions. Great confusion ensued. The passengers were terror-stricken, and the soldiers then began to pursue the fleeing "Reds." As a result of the fight, three passengers were unfortunately wounded, and one was killed outright. Seventeen Communists were killed, while on the side of the soldiers five casualties were suffered, three men being wounded and two killed. One of the drivers on the train was also hurt.

More than twenty rifles belonging to the Communists, 18 of whom were captured, were seized, whilst the rest of the gang made their escape. The eighteen arrested men were shot, by order of the Swatow authorities, on the same afternoon.

THE WEST INDIES COMMAND.

VICE-ADMIRAL FULLER APPOINTED.

London, Jan. 18.

The appointment, to date from June 5th, is announced of Vice-Admiral Cyril Fuller to be Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station, in succession to Admiral Sir Walter Cowan.—*British Wireless.*

[Vice-Admiral Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has recently been commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet. He entered the Navy in 1887 and was made Vice-Admiral in 1925. He served with the Togoland and Cameroon Expeditionary Forces in 1914-16 as Senior Naval Officer and later commanded H.M.S. Repulse. In 1918, he was Director of Plans Division, Naval War Staff, whilst in the following year he was Head of the British Naval Section at the Paris Peace Conference. Later, he became Chief of Staff, Atlantic Fleet; Assistant Chief of Naval Staff; and Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy. He holds many Allied decorations.]

RAIN PREDICTED FOR TO-MORROW.

The Royal Observatory's weather report to-day states that the anticyclone is beginning to move eastward. The depression over Japan has deepened and moved E.N.E. Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected along the south-west coast of China and over the North China Sea.

The forecast up till noon to-morrow is:—East winds, fresh; fair at first, some rain later.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 2/- 5/16.
Lighting-up 6:02 p.m.

BANDITS ATTACK TUNGHWA.

MUKDEN TROOPS RUSH TO DISTRICT.

MOST SERIOUS SITUATION.

Peking, Jan. 18.

The bandit trouble in the Tung-hwa district has been assuming such important proportions that the Peking authorities are drafting back a large number of troops from Chihli to deal with the situation.

Already a cavalry regiment, fifteen hundred strong, and a regiment of Heilung Kiang troops are on their way to Tung-hwa, in addition to more than a thousand troops previously stationed at Mukden which have been under orders to proceed to the district with the greatest possible despatch.

The forces guarding the city of Tung-hwa have been defeated by the bandit hordes outside the city, but they have now retired within the city gates and are defending the walls.

Japanese Consulate Threatened.

The seriousness of the situation is further indicated by the fact that twenty Japanese, who had been sheltering in the Japanese Consulate, which is just outside the walls of Tung-hwa, have now gone inside, as the result of the bandits' declaration that the Japanese Consulate will be the objective of their next attack.

Directed By Russians.

Very persistent rumours prevail to the effect that the outbreak is not so much banditry as an organised affair due to Kuomintang instigation, it being declared that the Nationalists wish to harry the Pekingites in the rear in order to get troops withdrawn from China to Manchuria. It is also rumoured that two Russians are in the bandits' camp, directing the operations.

Strange Report.

A strange report comes from a Chinese News Agency to the effect that the Nanking and Peking Governments are co-operating in Washington for Treaty revision, but the report lacks confirmation from the United States' Legation or the Chinese Foreign Office, Peking.—*Reuter.*

MANAGER SENT TO PRISON.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE ADMITTED.

The manager of the Fuk Kee Sub-Contractors, was charged, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy, this morning, with embezzling \$4,820, the property of the firm, Mr. D. McCallum prosecuted.

The defendant admitted embezzling \$2,820 but said that the remainder belonged to his dead father's firm.

Mr. McCallum, after consultation with his clients, accepted the plea, remarking that it was possible that the defendant thought he had a perfect right to his father's share in the business, although, legally, he did not, as he had not taken out Letters of administration.

Owing to the possibilities of such a confusion in defendant's mind the prosecution was willing to reduce the sum mentioned to \$2,820.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to four months' hard labour.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Jan. 18.

For the first time since the war, the International Shipping Conference is to be held in Germany. The Committee of the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, representing all North Atlantic shipping companies, except the Italian, holds its first meeting in Berlin to-morrow (Thursday).—*Reuter.*

PERSIAN REBELS KILLED.

REVOLT IN THE KHUZISTAN PROVINCE.

OFFICIALS EXPELLED.

Basra, Jan. 18.

Over sixty insurgents were killed and many wounded at Qasbah Khuzistan, South West Persia, as the result of a clash with the military.

The whole of the peasant populations in the Khuzistan Province, composed chiefly of Arabs, is said to have risen in revolt against the Persian Government in consequence of the imposition of double taxes.

The insurgents apparently took the officials by surprise and overcame the slight resistance which could be offered at the outset with ease. It is reported that they have expelled the Government officials from the district and occupied their offices.

The Persian Government is sending a strong force from Ahwaz to cope with the situation.—*Reuter.*

PRAGA DETOURS TO ELUDE CAPTURE.

JAPANESE CRUISER SAID TO BE IN WAKE.

Manila, Jan. 18.

It is reported that the s.s. Praga, carrying 90,000 rifles for Marshal Chang Tso-li, sailed for Chinwangtao by way of San Bernardino Straits and thence eastward to Formosa, in order to elude capture by Nationalist gunboats, which are stated to be on the lookout for the craft.

The Japanese cruiser Ohi, which arrived in Manila recently from Formosa, and cleared on the 18th for Iloilo, is reported to be proceeding northwards, following a similar route.—*Reuter.*

POSTAL COOLIES' THEFT.

GAOL FOR STEALING AN OLD SEAL.

A postal cooler was charged before Major C. Willson, at the Central Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of string to which was attached an old lead seal. The theft occurred at the General Post Office, where defendant had been employed for three years.

Defendant said the string had been thrown into a waste-paper basket and apparently discarded.

Mr. Perpetuo stated that all these old seals were accumulated, and later resold to the contractor for recasting.

Defendant was fined \$10, or fourteen days.

A younger brother who was also jointly charged with the defence, was similarly fined.

U. S. IN NICARAGUA.

SENATE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

Washington, Jan. 18. A meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate was held to-day, after which Senator Borah predicted that the Committee will investigate the developments arising out of the Nicaragua imbroglio.—*Reuter.*

JUNK STRUCK BY LAUNCH BADLY DAMAGED.

While lying this morning off the seawall, opposite the Railway Station at Kowloon, a lighter, No. 2230V, was run into by the Netherlands Harbour Works launch Otto and damaged to the extent of \$1,000, according to a report made by the lighterman to the police.

The junk remained afloat and there was no loss of life.

THE SAN NAM HOI PIRATES.

EIGHT EXECUTED AT PAKKAI.

TWICE PREVIOUSLY PIRATED.

Swift retribution has followed in the wake of the San Nam Hoi piracy, a Naval wireless message from Pakkai stating that eight of the captured pirates were shot yesterday afternoon by the Chinese authorities. The other seven are still in the hands of the military authorities at Pakkai.

The same source of information states that there are indications that the attack on the vessel was merely a premeditated attempt to murder the Captain and officers, by a former crew of the ship and members of the Kongmoon branch of the Seamen's Union.

This confirms to some extent the information received by the commander of the San Nam Hoi, and passed on to Captain Sparke that the former disgruntled crew had announced their intention of hiring bandits to "get" the Captain, owner's son and comrade. Neither of the two European officers are able to say definitely that members of a former crew were among the pirates.

Inexperienced.

That the attempted piracy was not carried out along orthodox lines give rise to the assumption that those who took part in it were inexperienced. If no former members of the crew took part, but were merely instrumental in hiring bandits to make the attack, it is possible that the latter were unused to such work.

The time of the attack was inopportune. Kongmoon had hardly been cleared by the ship before the pirates showed themselves, and they must have known of the presence of gunboats in the vicinity.

Then, again, no attempt was made to control the engine-room, the point usually attacked at the same time as the bridge. In the majority of other piracy attempts, it seems inconceivable that, meeting resistance from the bridge, the pirates had no forces to spare with which to attack the engine-room, as it has been established that there were at least 25 men taking part. These facts would indicate that the attempt was carried out by more or less inexperienced men.

In an interview, Capt. Sparke said he did not think the pirates had any arms to spare. Pirates of previous experience would undoubtedly have taken every precaution to ensure a successful attack, considering the dangerous situation they were in.

Victim Insured.

It is learned that Mr. Hugh Conway, the deceased chief officer, was insured with the Canton Insurance in the sum of \$10,000 against loss of life during a piratical attack. All officers in the employ of the company being so protected by the owners.

Pirates Manacled.

Reports by vessels arriving this morning from Kongmoon, are to the effect that a number of manacled prisoners were taken to Sai Lan Po, the Headquarters Police Station yesterday. Reports as to the number of pirates killed are conflicting, but native sources place it at 15, who were fired on from the foreshore by the Merchant Volunteers.

To Resume Sailing.

The new Chief Officer has not yet been appointed, but the deceased Indian Guards have been replaced by the authorities. It is understood that the San Nam Hoi will resume on the Kongmoon run to-morrow.

Two Previous Piracies. A most remarkable feature of the San Nam Hoi affair is "that this same vessel, when known as the Tai On, was involved in a similarly sensational piratical attempt, just over thirteen years ago.

The affair of the s.s. Tai On, as she was then known, occurred in 1914, on April 27, the vessel then belonging to the Yik On S.S. Company. In the attempt of the pirates to drive the captain from the bridge, the ship was set on fire and burned to the water's edge.

(Continued from Page 7.)

THORNY PROBLEM OF CHURCH.

MALINES CONVERSATIONS PUBLISHED.

PRIMACY OF POPE.

London, Jan. 18.

The "Malines Conversations," the publication of which was recently prohibited by the Archbishop of Canterbury lest the passing of the law for the revision of the Prayer Book be thereby jeopardised, has now been published at the request of the Council of the Church Association.

The Conversations originated in 1921, when Lord Halifax asked Cardinal Mercier to receive some members of the Anglican Church who were anxious for a rapprochement between the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches.

Pope's Supremacy.

Five meetings attended by representatives of both Churches were held at Malines between 1921 and 1925, and the separate reports show that the question of the Pope's supremacy was the most thorny topic.

A Papal encyclical, epitomised by "it is impossible to reach a compromise on the truth as revealed by God," was recently issued. The Pope invited Catholic Bishops throughout the world to warn their flocks against false religious unity among Christians, which consisted of agreeing only on some points of faith which some non-Catholics consider fundamental. The encyclical declared that any human compromise would be treason and was regarded as a death-knell to efforts to achieve Christian unity.

Not Willing For Details.

The Anglican memorandum on the Malines Conversations says that both the Eastern Orthodox and the Anglican Churches were prepared to recognise the primacy of the Pope, but it was not likely that they would be ready to define it more closely.

The memorandum of the Roman Catholics emphasises the unwillingness of the Anglican Church to go into details in an attempt to define the rights in addition to the duties of the Pope.—*Reuter.*

MORE BANISHEES RETURN.

FLOGGING AND BIRCHING OF NO AVAIL.

Sentence of ten months' hard labour and twenty strokes of the birch was passed this morning by Mr. R. E. Lindell on a Chinese who returned to the Colony recently, having been banished from the Colony for ten years from 1927.

The man has a long record of convictions against him, his first crime dating from 1919, since which time he had been caged, flogged, birched, imprisoned, and banished.

Another man, with a record equally long, and whose crimes include larcenies, unlawful possession of stolen goods, snatching a child's bangles and returning from banishment on a previous occasion, was sentenced by his Worship to twelve months' hard labour and twenty strokes for having returned to the Colony after having been banished last year for life.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

Havana, Jan. 18. Senor Bustamante, the chairman of the Cuban delegation, was at the first plenary session to-day elected President of the Pan-American Conference.

Mr. C. E. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State, was elected Vice-President.—*Reuter.*

U.S. GOLD SHIPMENT TO FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 18.

A further consignment of gold to the value of \$7,500,000 have arrived for the Banque de France from New York.—*Havas.*

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

LONG MEMORANDUM ON SECURITY.

SPECIFIC GUARANTEES FOR SPECIFIC DANGERS.

London, Jan. 18.

In accordance with the agreement at the December meeting of the sub-committee on security of the preparatory Committee, Disarmament, that the governments represented should submit before its next meeting, their observations on the suggested programme of work before the sub-committee, the British Government have submitted a Memorandum on the subject to the League Secretariat.

This commentary which is of considerable length and deals separately with each item of the suggested agenda has now been issued.

In dealing with the arbitration treaties in general, the document emphasises that it is not the rendering of a decision that is important, but the acceptance and execution of its terms. Arbitration treaties, it points out, have no sanction behind them but the force of public opinion in the world at large. An arbitration award which a party to any dispute resolutely refused to execute, would not merely fail to settle the dispute but it would prejudice the movement in favour of arbitration. It is because it is so generally felt there are some questions which no country could safely submit to arbitration that it has been usual to make reservations limiting the extent of the obligation to arbitrate.

Lines Possible.

The lines along which progress seems possible towards the universal acceptance of an unrestricted obligation to arbitrate in the case of a justiciable dispute, even by States which cannot now accept such obligation, are, firstly, by the inclusion in particular treaties of an undertaking to arbitrate in disputes arising out of their interpretation, and, secondly, by widening the scope of agreements dealing with justiciable disputes generally, and pledging the parties in advance to submit such disputes to arbitration. In numerous cases, Great Britain has already applied this procedure.

The document says further: "It may well be that the formula as to the vital interests of honour and independence and the interests of this State first adopted in the arbitration treaties a quarter of a century ago requires re-examination. Whatever changes may be recommended, however, it is clear that some limitations in the scope of a treaty of this kind are essential."

Legal Disputes.

"Disputes legal in their nature may arise between two States with regard to matters falling exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of one of them. No State in such case can agree to submission to an international tribunal of matters falling exclusively within the range of its national sovereignty."

The view is also expressed that the method of signing a general undertaking, even when coupled with the power to make exceptions as to the categories of disputes to be arbitrated, lacks a flexibility which enables the measure of obligation to be varied in the case of the particular States towards which the obligation is being accepted.

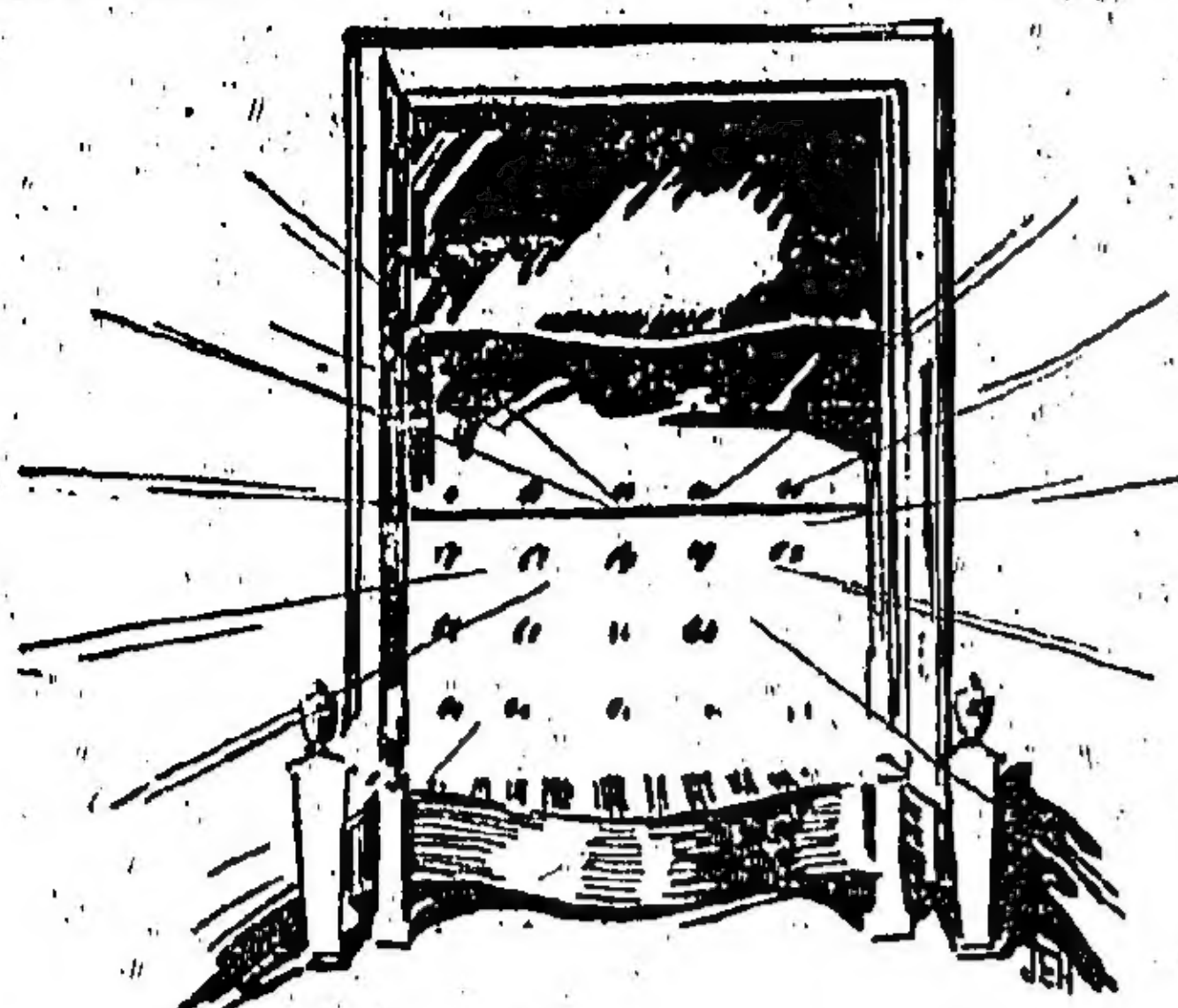
More progress is likely to be achieved through a bilateral agreement than through general treaties.

Non-justiciable disputes, says the document, are even less suitable for submission to a tribunal with the power to give a binding decision and the procedure of conciliation, as provided under the League Covenant, is in such cases alone possible at the present time.

Security Agreements.

Regarding security agreements, it is recalled that the Locarno

(Continued on Page 11.)



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GOOD WHISKY MELLOWED BY AGE "DON"!

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LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE The FINEST MANILA Cigars

Each box is guaranteed by the signature of the manufacturer on the



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Power-full SUCONY GASOLINE

FORGED FATHER'S WILL.

OLD MAN'S APPEAL FOR LENIENCY.

With tears coursing down his cheek, a father at the Central Police Court yesterday afternoon appealed to the Magistrate for clemency for his youngest son, charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with forging his will with the intention of obtaining possession of his slender estate. The old man feared that the news of the son's plight would cause the mother to commit suicide.

There were other charges preferred against the accused, a young man of 18, one of these being that he committed perjury by swearing a false will at the Registrar's Office, and representing his father as being deceased.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith), who prosecuted with Detective Sergeant Whant, said the case was evidently an attempt to raise money. What Lau Shu-fook, the defendant, did was to steal three deposit receipts belonging to his father. Two of these were deposit notes with the Kee Fook Yuk firm of wine-dealers at Bonham Strand, for \$1,000. They were cashed by defendant, and now formed the subject of the larceny charge. There seemed to be no false representations about it. This firm knew both the father and the son, and had no objection to cashing the notes as they thought he had an implied authority from the old man.

Solicitors Deceived.

Another of the deposit receipts which he stole, was one on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$1,500 forming the subject of the other four charges. Defendant recognised he would have more difficulty with this receipt. He must have realised that his father's chop and signature were necessary before the money could be obtained, and failing these, what he did was to spread a report of the fictitious death of his father. He then forged, or had someone else to forge, the will, and sought probate on this from the Supreme Court, through a firm of solicitors, Messrs. Woo and Nash. The solicitors were deceived by this perfectly plausible document, and they carried out his instructions.

The first charge was simply one of larceny, but it was the first stage in a line of conduct which led up to forgery and perjury.

Probate Proceedings.

The charge of uttering a forged will in Count B took place, Mr. Whyte-Smith submitted, when defendant took the document to Mr. H. K. Woo and directed proceedings to be taken for a probate to be granted. Mr. Woo took those proceedings and incidentally committed himself to an outlay of money which had not been recovered since.

In order to obtain probate, the defendant was obliged to make two affirmations, thereby committing himself to the two perjury charges of D and E.

After probate was obtained, Mr. Woo forwarded this document, together with the depositor's slip, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; and that, Mr. Whyte-Smith, submitted, was endeavouring, by the defendant, to obtain the sum of \$1,500 by means of false pretences, by means of a forged will, or, on a probate obtained on two affirmations which were known to be false.

Evidence was then called. Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Registrar of the Court, formally proved the swearing of the two false affirmations, which he produced, together with the probate granted on these false affirmations.

In the false will, the defendant's father, Lau Po-san, was represented as having died on a certain date. An affirmation by another man in connexion with the same application for a probate, was also put in.

Interviewed Barrister.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo, a local barrister-at-law, stated that he knew the defendant alight, this being one day in early November last when defendant came to his office and introduced himself as being a teacher at a night-school. Defendant also said he knew a young nephew of witness, after which he produced a document which appeared to witness, after a cursory glance, to be genuine, and asked witness to help him realise the payment of the estate due on it. He said he was orphaned, without employment or friends, and asked witness to take pity on him.

Witness rang up Mr. H. K. Woo on the telephone and asked him to prepare the necessary documents to obtain probate.

Mr. H. K. Woo, partner in the firm of Woo and Nash, solicitors and public notaries, stated that he took the necessary steps to obtain probate, and in so doing expended \$64.10 for which he had not yet been reimbursed.

He wrote to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and arranged that defendant was to call at the Bank with one of the office staff to collect the money. Before this appointment could be carried out, Sergeant Whant had informed him, on December 31, that the defendant's father was alive.

Father's Evidence.

The next witness was the defendant's father, who gave his evidence with great reluctance. He said defendant was the youngest of three sons, whom he left behind in Hongkong when he returned in October of last year, to the country.

The strike had ruined his business and with no prospect even of employment, he had retired to the country after drawing a sum of \$50, on one of the two \$500 deposit accounts with the Kee Fook Yuk firm.

When he returned to Hongkong, some time later, he found that all three deposit slips which he had left in a box, had disappeared.

He did not give authority to his son on this occasion to cash the deposit slips, although previously he had been sent to the Bank to draw various sums. In spite of many opportunities, in this direction, his son had never misappropriated a cent.

An Appeal for Leniency.

There was an affecting scene when, with tears running down his cheek, the old man appealed for leniency for the youth, stating he had been led astray by a bad companion whom he named. His wife, witness said, would take her life if she ever heard of the position in which her youngest son was now placed.

His Worship said it was for witness to appeal to the mercy of the judge at the Supreme Court when the case came before the latter for trial. His Worship noted the appeal, and the old man's remarks in that connexion.

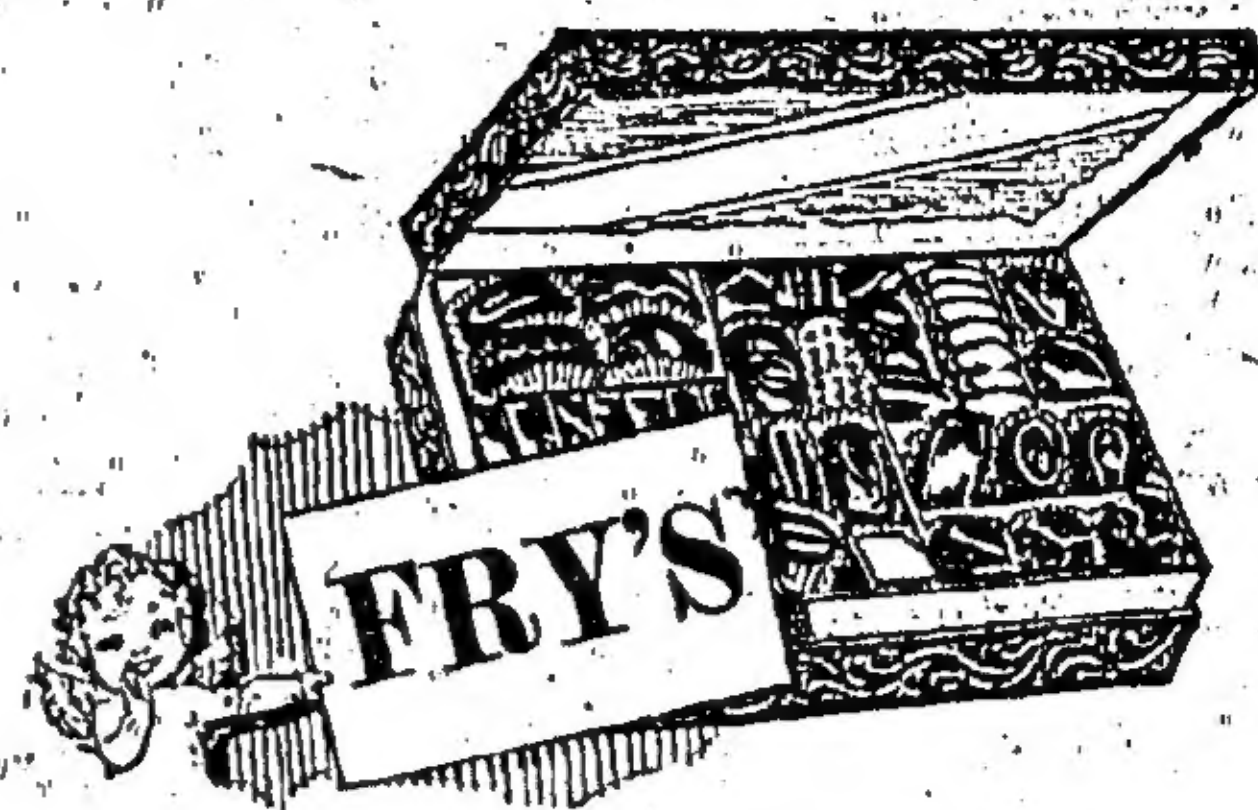
Not a Simple Matter.

Mr. Whyte-Smith said this furnished the explanation why it was necessary for the defendant to go to the extent of forging a will and securing a probate on it. He had not found it the simple matter it was when he presented the first two slips with the Kee Fook Yuk firm.

A detailed statement of the charges was then read to the defendant. He was accused of stealing nearly \$1,000 on the first two deposit receipts with the native firm; of uttering a forged will and presenting it to Messrs. Woo and Nash; of perjury before the Registrar by swearing two false affirmations in respect of the forged will; and uttering this with the view to obtaining a sum of \$1,500 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. To these charges, defendant replied that he was not responsible for the forging of the will, being in effect, directed by two evil companions whom he named.

The hearing was then adjourned until Saturday morning.

"KUNG HO SUN HEI"



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PACKED IN DELIGHTFUL GIFT BOXES

ALL THE BEST STORES HAVE THEM

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

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CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

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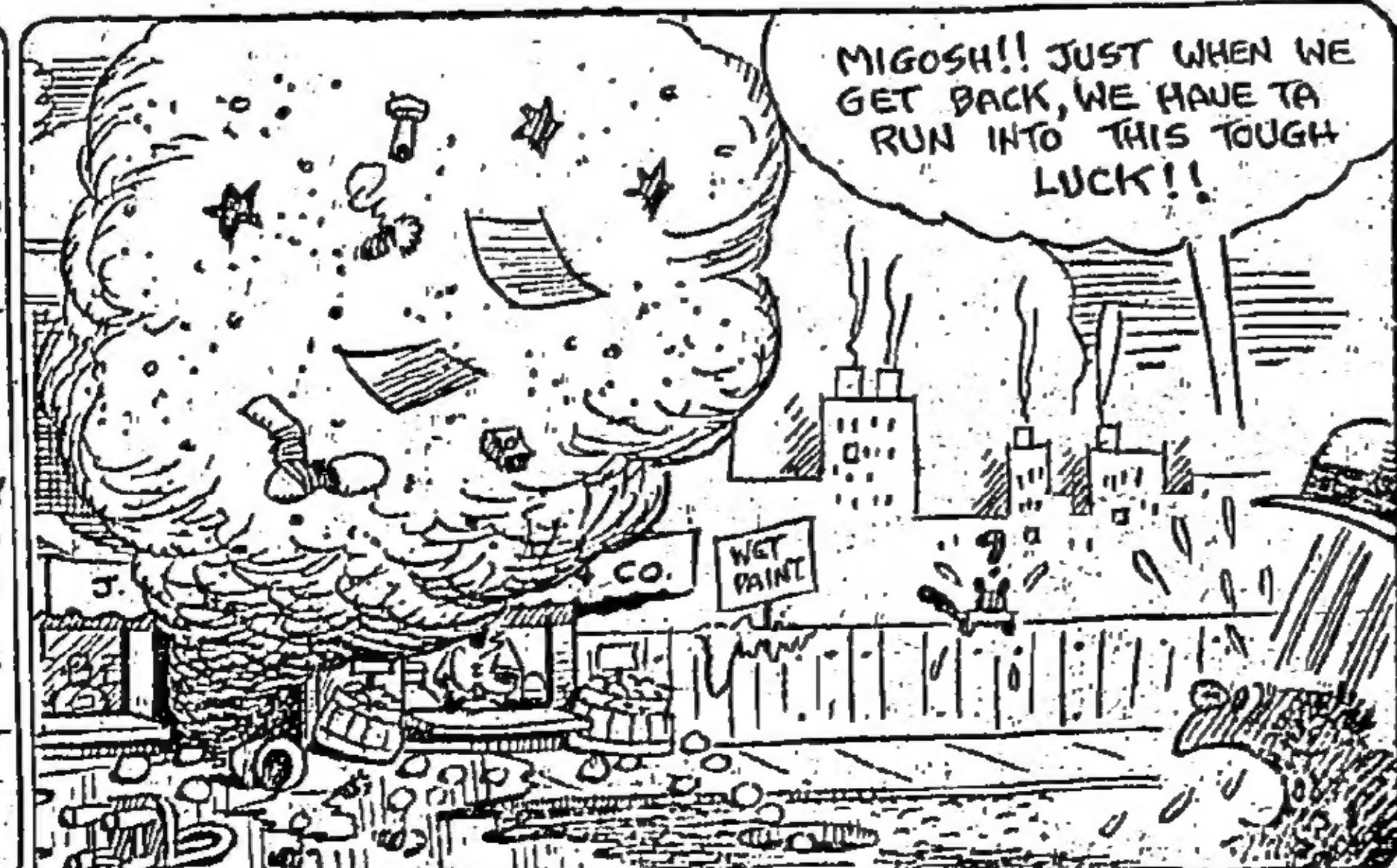
By Small



If you would see your children grow stronger each day—become rosy, plump and full of life—try SCOTT'S Emulsion, the mother's friend. Ask for SCOTT'S EMULSION



NOW THAT SAM'S GUZZ ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT IS OVER, WITH NO RECORDS BROKEN, THEY ARE BACK IN THE STORE AGAIN, WITH BUSINESS AS USUAL—WHICH ISN'T SO MUCH!

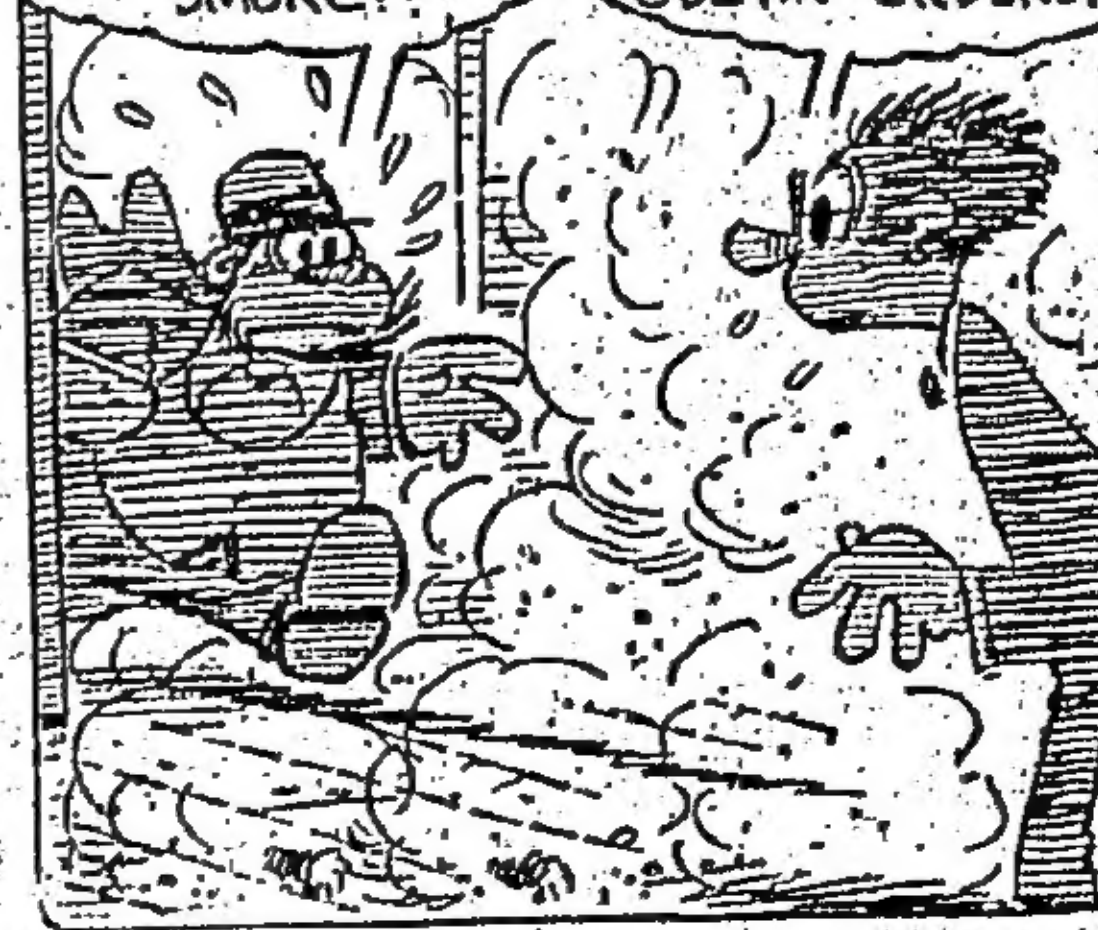


MIGOSH!! JUST WHEN WE GET BACK, WE HAVE TO RUN INTO THIS TOUGH LUCK!!

WHERE'S HECK'S TH' FIRE, SAM? FUNNY I DON'T SMELL ANY SMOKE!!

KEEP YOUR SHIRT ON, GUZZ! THAT'S JUST RED OBEYIN' ORDERS!

I TOLD HIM TA SWEEP TH' STORE OUT!!





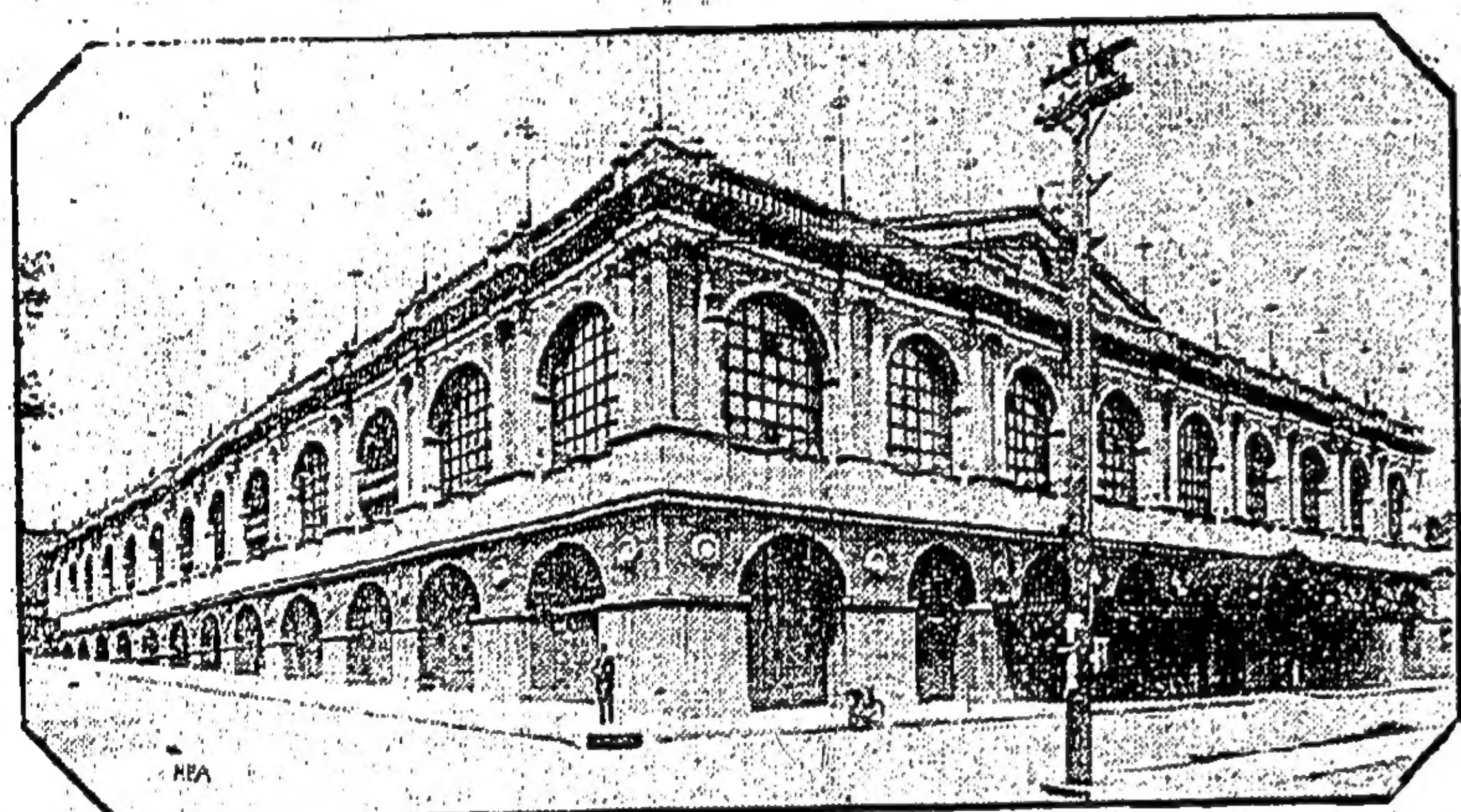
Mr. King Yung-bob, a correspondent of Chinese daily newspapers, and editor of the "Eastern Times," and his bride Miss Koo Shu-chang, after their wedding at the Sin Wei Chun Hotel Shanghai. The bride is a teacher in the Kiangtung Middle School, Pootung.



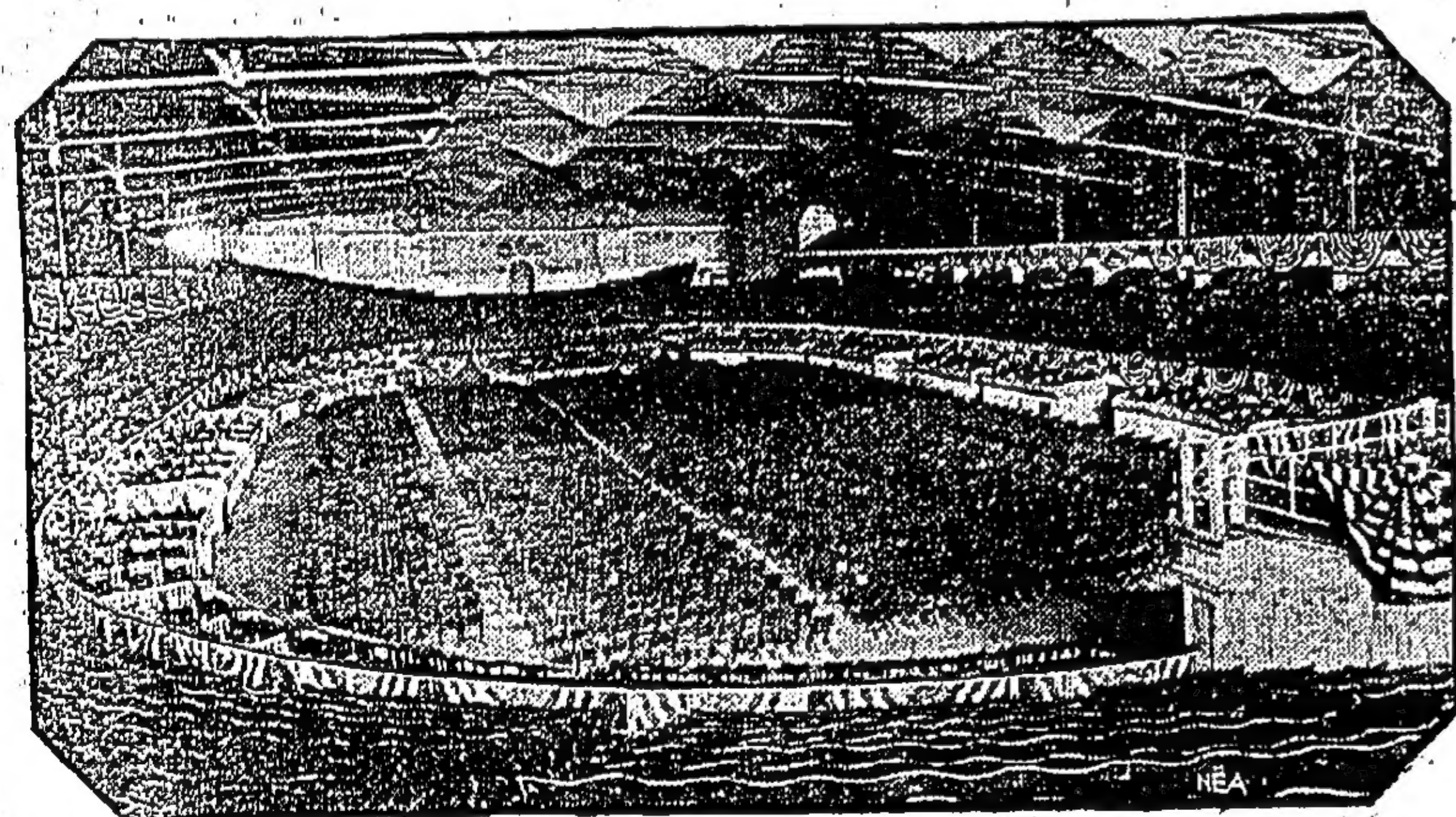
Marie, ex-empress of all the Russias, posed for this photo on her 80th birthday, now in Copenhagen.



Mr. Russell B. S. Chen, a well-known Shanghai lawyer, and his bride, Miss Julia Sih Tong, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tong Kai-cho, after their wedding at the Carlton Shanghai.



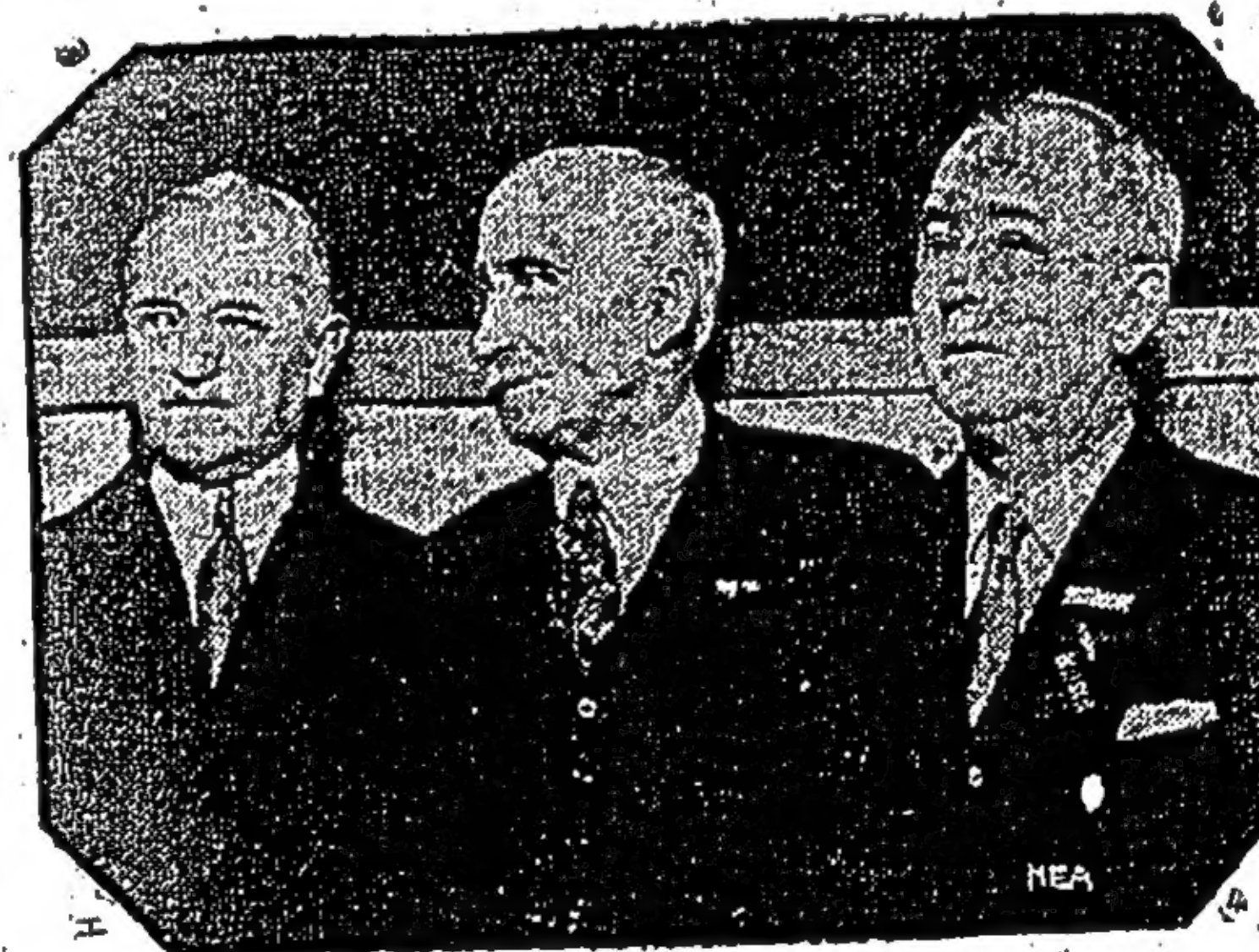
The Republicans have chosen Kansas City, Mo., as the scene of the national convention when a candidate for the presidency will be nominated. This picture shows the exterior of Kansas City's convention hall.



The interior of Kansas City's convention hall, where the Republicans will hold their national convention in 1928, is pictured above. There are seats for 14,000, although as many as 20,000 have been packed into this building.



A happy band of Shanghai children photographed at a Party recently.



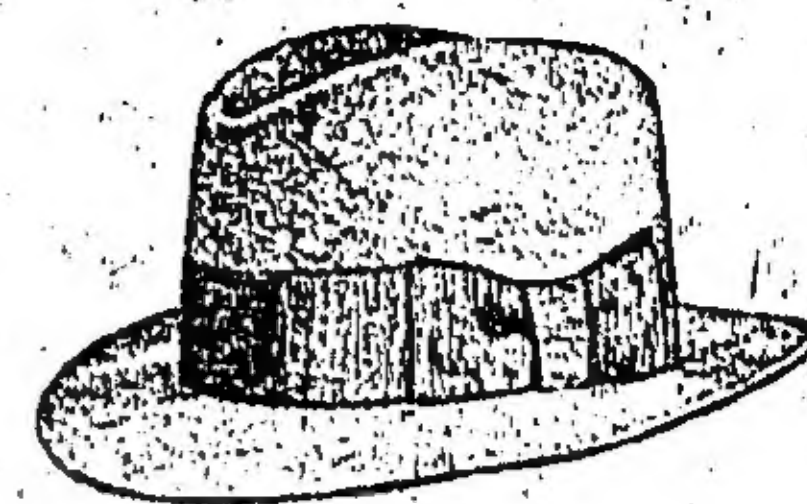
After General John J. Pershing had addressed the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago the other day, there was a cry of "Pershing for president" from the delegates. The picture, left to right, shows Pershing; Sam H. Thompson, president of the fed. nation, and E. A. O'Neill, vice president of the organization.



Organized in 1904, when the Shanghai Municipal Council school was first opened, the boys' drum and fife band has done extremely well, its efficiency has been greatly increased through the efforts of Sergt. Drummer Bryan and Lance-Corporals Storey and Graham, of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, who are now training the band. The boys are proud to be under the guidance of regular British bandmen.

SPECIAL OFFER

January 16th to 21st



SOFT FELT HATS

A large Selection of shapes and colours in all sizes.

All at **\$8.50** each

Mackintosh's

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road,



(Closed)

Nett \$25.00
Cash



(Open)

Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

SAFEGUARD YOURSELF
AGAINST
FINANCIAL LOSS
THROUGH
ACCIDENTS & SICKNESS
BY A POLICY

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

St. George's Building HONGKONG. Tel. C. 1121/2.

CANTON'S REIGN OF TERROR

Photographs showing the terrible
havoc now on sale at

MEE CHEUNG

Studio, Ice House St. Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade,

WHITEAWAYS SALE NOW ON

A SPECIAL BARGAIN
IN DRESS GOODS

Woollen Dress Material

in various colours, weights, etc.
40 inches wide.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE **\$1.00** per yard.

Hundreds of Other Bargains.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN HANKOW.

WORK OF MISCHIEVOUS SOLDIERS.

A serious panic was created in Taping Road in the S. A. D. No. 8 at Hankow shortly after nine o'clock at night on the 5th instant, as a result of a bomb explosion. The bomb was thrown outside the Ewo Piece Goods Shop by a number of soldiers who attempted to create some disturbance, and so start looting.

Following the explosion of the bomb, the street was a scene of disorder, pedestrians running in all directions for safety and the shops all closing their doors. Armed police of the District appeared on the scene promptly and prevented any actual looting. The soldiers were not armed and when the armed police appeared, they took to their heels, dashing in the direction of the Chinese City. The police succeeded, however, in capturing two of them and eventually order was restored.

The soldiers were detained at the police station for one hour and were then handed over to the Headquarters of the 19th Army.

The agents of the Public Safety Bureau in Hankow raided several blacksmith shops in the Native City and discovered many big swords said to have been ordered by the Red terrorists. The swords were taken to the Police Bureau and the owners of the shops were placed under arrest.

BRITISH NAVY IN FILM TRADE.

ADMIRALTY RECEIVES LARGE SUMS.

London, Dec. 14. Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, (Lieut.-Colonel Bigham) said that the cost to date of naval materials lent for film making was £250, which was paid by the makers. The services of the naval personnel had not involved additional expenditure.

The films in which the Admiralty had co-operated were "Zebra-bruise," "The Tour of the Prince of Wales Abroad," "The Prince of Wales's Birthright," "The Tour of the Prince of Wales on the 'Repulse,'" "Life on the Ocean Wave," "Nelson," "The Flag-Lieutenant," "Second to None," "The Battle of Coronel and the Falklands," "Sailors Don't Care," "Carry On," and "The Luck of the Navy." Other films being made dealt with the Gallipoli campaign, and "Ship Activities."

The Admiralty's total receipts from film-makers were £6,637, and further considerable sums were expected from profits on films now showing.

"THE DESERT'S TOLL"

AN EXCITING FILM AT THE WORLD.

"The Desert's Toll," which will be the feature attraction at the World Theatre from to-day to Saturday is a novel picture as regards story, settings, and general treatment. Francis McDermott plays the part of hero, with Kathleen Key as the fair lady. The action of the story is laid in beautiful settings. The countless spires of Bryce Canyon in Utah add an inviting air of mystery to the plot. It is a region hitherto untouched by motion picture producers and will awaken great interest.

Cliff Smith, who directed "The Desert's Toll," was responsible for the direction of most of William S. Hart's great successes. He has more recently been Hoot Gibson's director. He knows the West as few motion picture directors know it, and he gives of this knowledge freely.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Make-up.

A PROPHETIC FANTASY.

[By Barbara Morley Horder.]

An actress, giving her expensive testimony in an American paper in favour of a beauty treatment, remarks that she keeps a different shade of lipstick for every dress.

This is certainly a striking idea, capable of infinite development. The whole art of facial adornment has changed in the last few years from the negative process of giving nature a surreptitious "leg-up" as it were, to the positive alteration of the original.

The Old and the New Way.

No longer is lipstick carefully matched to the natural colouring, and furtively applied with a frightened eye on the door and a ready excuse in case of discovery; women now glory in taking all the credit for their appearance, and nature retires apologetically into the background. The old method had all the charm and excitement of deception. The heightened colour would provoke cries of "How well you look!" and the guilty one would blush under an almost invisible coating of rouge. As for making up the eyes, only actresses and wicked women did that, unless, perhaps, one had very ineffective eyebrows, and then—just a touch.

So it went on, until the present evolution of the Etan crop and the attitude of frankness and detachment that has made Miss 1928 go her own sweet way without care or criticism.

The Blank-Canvas Face.

Many a woman's face is, to her, like a blank canvas, on which she proceeds daily to draw and paint according to her taste, and it will not be long before she will have to face the problem of how to harmonise with her surroundings. Just as a magenta dress demands magenta lips, according to the dictum of our lady of fashion, so a green evening gown cries out for a faintly sea-sick shade—and so with other examples too numerous and heartrending to mention.

Whether this be the merging of personality in the cause of art or the exaltation of art at the price of personality, only you can tell us, my dame, as you sit in front of your mirror each morning, your cropped head leaning on your pink finger tips, the wrapper slipping from your slim shoulders as you contemplate nature's unfinished work. Around you are clusters of bottles, delicate crystals, cream, scent, and cosmetics—the artist's materials in perfect order—and you in their midst, a lovely modern product, looking at the ghost of your beauty. You no longer remember the early hair you have clipped, or that nature gave you a transparent pallor which you colour, and pink little ears which you hide, and—most horrible of all—that she made you plump, for which you have endured weeks of repeating with a ghastly smile "No thanks, dear, just salad for me."

So the modern woman sits at her glass.

With Face to Match.

But now a more fearful problem confronts her and wrinkles her smooth forehead—the question of matching her face to the various colour schemes of the day.

For instance, how to find time to change the morning make-up for tea, which demands the rich,

plum-coloured lips that go with black georgette? The simple yellow dress of the morning needs young colouring, pink lips and natural cheeks, but tea at that enchanting Russian cafe, with candlelight playing on black draperies—no one could wear the yellow there with any sense of atmosphere. Of course, the orange with the ochre lips is easier, but that is hackneyed, so is the red.

Even if this problem is settled satisfactorily, another dreadful thought oppresses her.

No Background, no Food!

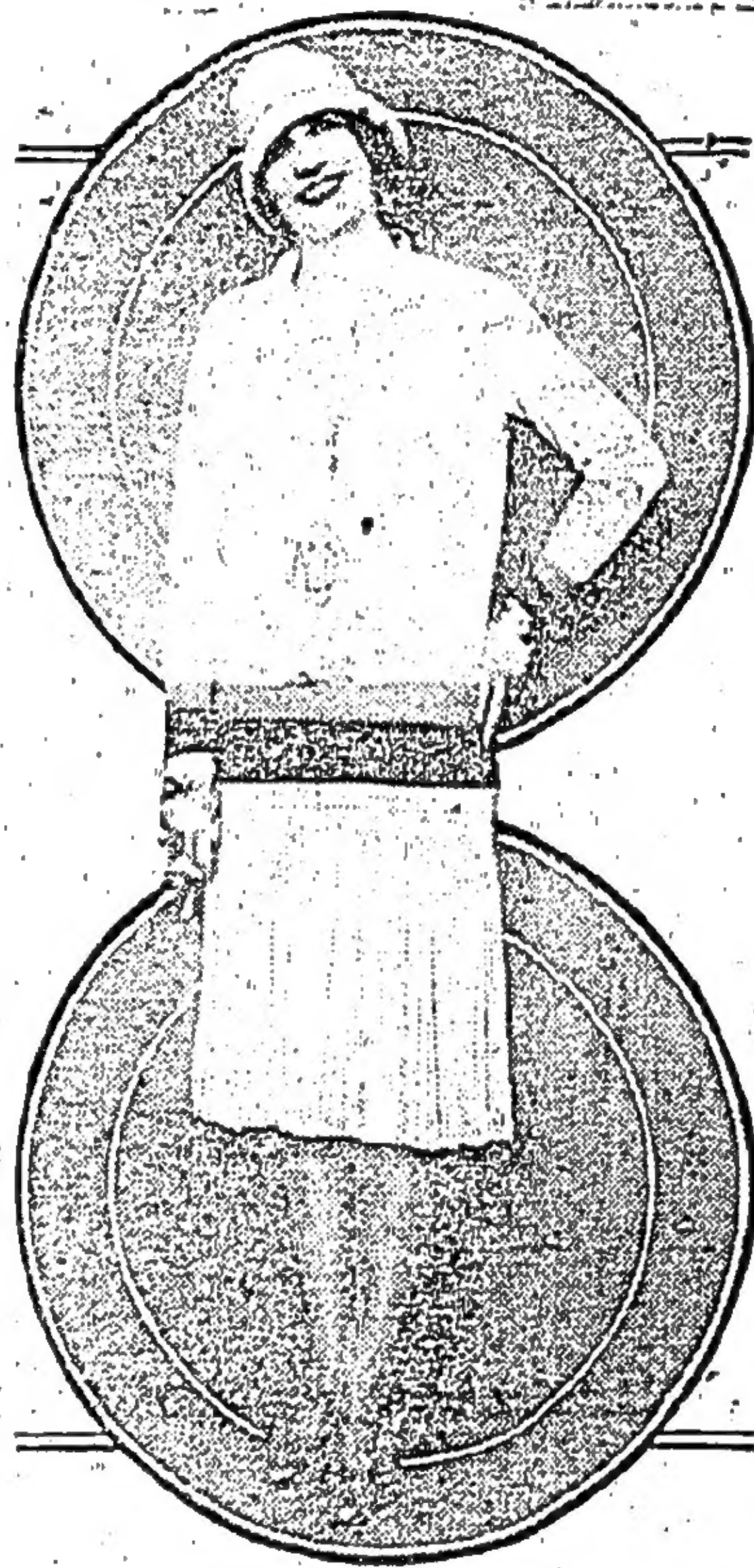
Suppose she is dressed for the Russian cafe and Harry changes his mind, and with masculine stupidity whirls her on, all crimson and black, to somewhere with a pale blue background! He might even fail to understand her protest of "O, Harry, not with

Methylated Spirit

AND ITS MANY USES.

Besides boiling one's early morning kettle, and heating our curling-irons, methylated spirit is in many other ways a most useful thing to keep in the home.

So many women use cigarette-holders now, but one wonders how many clean them regularly. It is a mistake to go on smoking when the holder shows signs of poisonous nicotine. Try cleaning it with a feather soaked in a little methylated, and the result will be magical—and hygienic. (Of course, you must not light your cigarette till all trace of the spirit has gone!)



This colourful afternoon model, white, with green and red stripes is easy to wear, but yet has a touch of distinction.

Few people seem to realize that windows cleaned simply with methylated spirit are brighter and last clean longer, and that mirrors and looking-glasses take on a new lease of life rubbed with a soft cloth sprinkled with a few drops of the spirit.

Polished mahogany can be cleaned, if very dirty, by washing with warm water in which a little methylated has been added, and white marks on French polish disappear with a quick dab of spirit and a good rub with furniture cream.

Brown shoes that are stained will look almost like new when the stains have been banished by a little methylated spirit, and nothing is better for cleaning ornate or lacquered brass.

If your ivory piano keys have turned yellow, as they invariably do—they can be restored to their natural colour if cleaned with this spirit.

"WHITE" AMERICAN SCHOOL.

CHINESE GIRL DENIED ADMISSION.

Washington, Jan. 5. The full text of the Supreme Court's decision upholding an action of the Mississippi courts in barring a Chinese pupil from a "white" school, is as follows:

"The legislature is not compelled to provide schools for each of the coloured races, and, unless and until it does provide such schools and provide for segregation of the other races, such races are entitled to have the benefit of the coloured public schools. Under our statutes a coloured public school exists in every country and in some convenient district in which every coloured child is entitled to obtain an education. These schools are within the reach of all the children of the State, and the plaintiff does not show by her petition that she applied for admission to such schools. On the contrary the petitioner takes the position that because there are no separate public schools for Mongolians that she is entitled to enter the white public school in preference to the coloured public schools."

"A consolidated school in this State is simply a common-school conducted as other common schools are conducted; the only distinction being that two or more school districts have been conducted."

"If the plaintiff desires, she may attend the coloured public schools of her district, or, if she does not so desire, she may go to a private school. The compulsory school law of this State does not require the attendance at a public school, and a parent under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States has a right to educate his child in a private school if he so desires. But plaintiff is not entitled to attend a white public school."

"THE 13TH JUROR."

TO-DAY'S FINE DRAMA AT THE QUEEN'S.

Entirely different from "The Pleasure Buyers," the detective story which preceded it, the new picture at the Queen's Theatre to-day, "The 13th Juror," is a remarkable drama of circumstantial evidence. The central figure is a brilliant lawyer who had never lost a case. Called upon to defend his best friend for a murder he himself has committed, he hesitates to because he covets his friend's wife. His evil self whispers: "Lose the case." His conscience bids him "Win!" What he does and the verdict of the jury are part of a dramatic story that leads up to an exciting climax.

The production is a screen version of Henry Irving Dodge's celebrated stage success, "Counsel for the Defence," which was the sensation of Broadway for three seasons, and it has been directed by Edward Laemmle, noted director of movie mystery plays. The leading players are Francis X. Bushman and Anna Q. Nilsson and the supporting cast includes some of the best known names in the industry. "The 13th Juror" will be screened until Saturday.

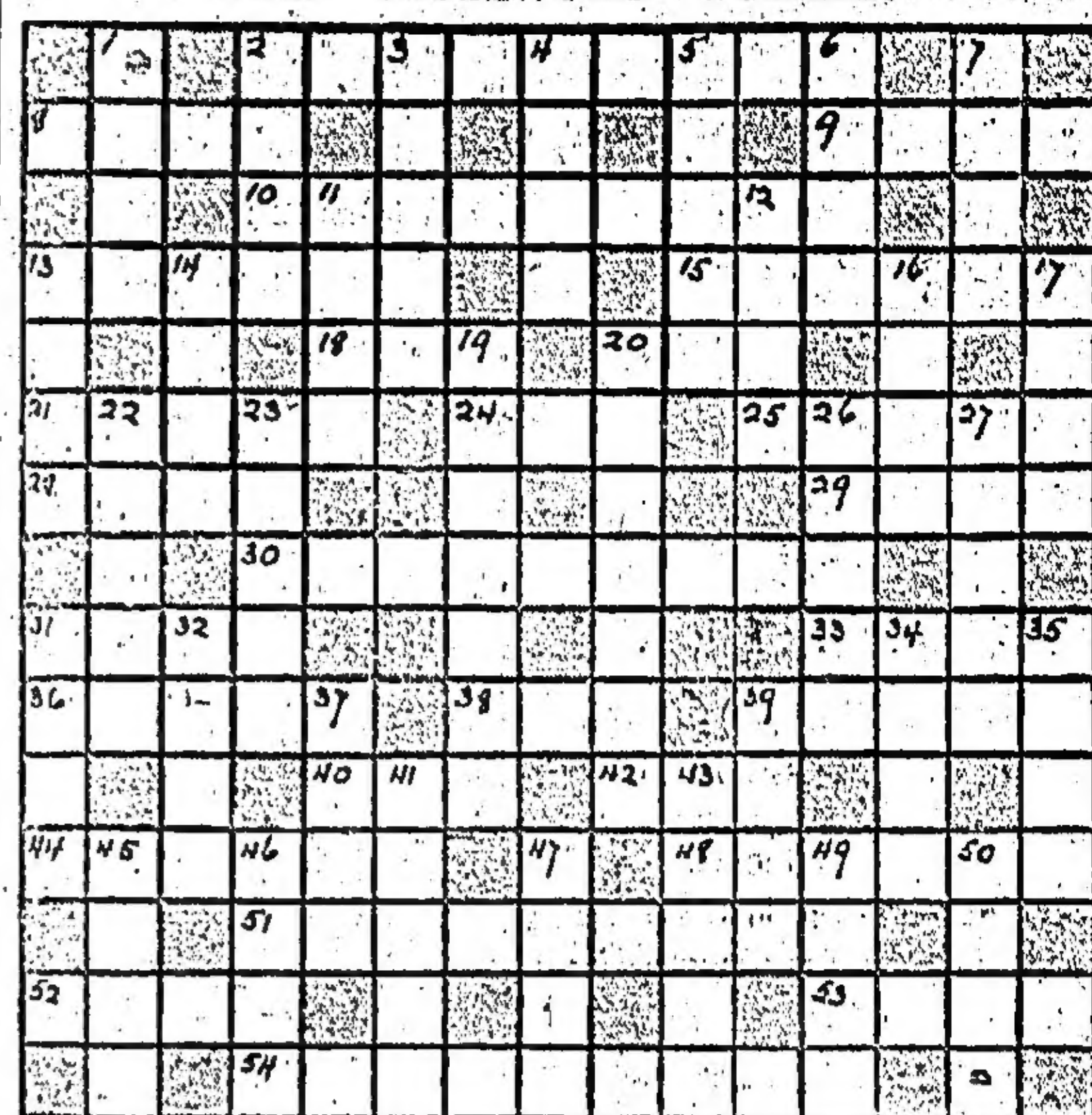
"THE GAY DECEIVER."

TO-DAY'S NEW FILM AT THE STAR.

The screen version of "The Gay Deceiver," a famous stage success, comes to the Star Theatre to-day with Lew Cody in the title role. The picture was directed by John M. Stahl, creator of some notable film successes. Cody plays the part of a Paris matinee idol embroiled in a series of domestic entanglements caused by his engaging mischief. Others in the cast are Marceline Day, Carmel Myers, Dorothy Phillips, Roy D'Arcy, Malcolm McGregor and Edward Connelly.

"The Gay Deceiver" will be screened at the Star Theatre until Saturday.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

- 2 Supports for statues.
- 3 Italian coins.
- 4 Prince of Persia.
- 5 Buildings.
- 6 Raised.
- 7 Lower.
- 8 Incombustible residue.
- 9 Turkish officer.
- 10 Well grounded.
- 11 Australian bird.
- 12 Rule.
- 13 Cardinal point.
- 14 Dry.
- 15 Intimates.
- 16 Appear to the mind faintly.
- 17 Finishes.
- 18 Aromatic smelling seed-bearing plant.
- 19 Egyptian weight.
- 20 Searched.
- 21 Room.
- 22 Male sheep.
- 23 Title.
- 24 Anybody.
- 25 Flour-mill keeper.
- 26 Peculiar to plants.
- 27 Hand surrounded by water.
- 28 Corner.
- 29 Replied.

Down.

- 1 Let.
- 2 Nobleman.
- 3 Acts.
- 4 Satiated.
- 5 Lengthwise.
- 6 Stop (Scott).
- 7 4840 square yards.
- 8 Peruse.
- 9 Close to.
- 10 Room.
- 11 Affects with pain.
- 12 Species of down (Bot).

WELLINGTON'S PILLOW FIGHT.

"BATTLE OF WATERLOO" WITH CHILDREN.

In the long list of Lords Warden of Walmer Castle, Lord Curzon held a very important place. He collected a mass of material dealing with the past history of the castle and its occupants. Before the work could be finished Lord Curzon died, and it has been completed by Mr. Stephen Gwynn in "The Personal History of Walmer Castle and its Lords Warden."

Lord Curzon has ransacked all kinds of sources for information about previous holders of the title. William Pitt had it from 1792 to his death.

A good deal of light is thrown on the reasons for Pitt's early death. To put it quite bluntly it was due to his intemperate habits. The Duke of Wellington has left it on record that—

"His constitution, originally a weak one, was destroyed by long exertions in the House of Commons and by deluging his stomach with port wine and water, which he drank to excess in order to give false and artificial stimulus to his nervous system."

There is further confirmation of this in a remark which appears in the diary of Sir John Moore, who went down to see Pitt and Dundas (then First Lord of the Admiralty) about the defences of the Channel. He speaks of the

copious libations of the two at the dinner-table—

On more than one occasion Moore, a very abstemious man, left the discussion, holding up his hands in despair that the fate of his country should depend on the decision of two men in the condition in which he left them.

Lord Curzon has gathered a heap of good things about the Duke of Wellington who was also a Lord Warden.

Stern as he was to the outside world, the Duke of Wellington loved children.

Walmer was always full of children. Once upon a time there was an alleged shortage of jam.

A seven-year-old guest said, "Oh! of course, we can't ask Mrs. Norman (the housekeeper), but let's go to the Duke. Anyone can get what they like from him," and they got it at once.

Before dinner the Duke came down to take part in a pillow-fight which the children called the "Battle of Waterloo."

There was an order against strangers wandering in the grounds of the castle. One day a woman with two children was being warned off when the Duke rode up. The woman apologised. "Never mind," was the answer, "bring the children here to-morrow and I'll show them the castle myself." They did. They were invited to dinner and given a sovereign each hanging from a blue ribbon.

The Duke had a store of these coins and shillings hung in his fashion to give to children.

FRIDAY NIGHT IS AMAMI NIGHT

Full assortment

Obtainable from—

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road, C.

Tel. C. 1277.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



Oscar's Idea of It!

By Blosser

WATSON'S Dry Ginger Ale

AWELL ESTABLISHED FAVOURITE OF PROVED HIGH QUALITY

Prepared from our own special formula, flavoured with real fruit essences and the finest Eastern spices.

Unequalled by any similar product throughout the world.

FORMAZONE

The non-alcoholic Champagne. An excellent substitute for sparkling wine, possessing the same wonderfully stimulating and refreshing qualities.

Demand and insist on having
WATSON'S Aerated Waters.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Established 1841.

RECEIVED

The January Victor Record Novelties

including two new

Albums of Musical Masterpieces.

Come in and Hear Them.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

(Victor Distributors)
Chater Road.

It will pay you to buy now—

MEN! SUMMER VESTS & PANTS

\$1.00

PER GARMENT.

(Usually \$2.25 each.)

These goods are in excellent condition and will wear well, but we only have the following sizes.

32"—34"—44"—46"

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.



TOTAL

DRY FIRE
EXTINGUISHER
NO PERIODIC REFILLING

NON-CONDUCTOR
OF ELECTRICITY

TYPES FOR MOTOR CARS,
INDUSTRIAL AND ALL
ESTABLISHMENTS.
RELIABLE and EFFICIENT

KELLER, KERN & Co., Ltd.
15/16 CONNAUGHT ROAD, C.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1928.

A FINE FIGHT.

Once again, officers of the British Mercantile Marine have upheld the traditions of the service by the magnificent fight which Captain Sparke and Mr. Houghton put up on Tuesday when pirates made an effort to seize control of the s.s. San Nam Hoi. The full story of the thrilling exploit appeared in yesterday's issue of the Telegraph from which it will have been gleaned that the two officers named held the desperadoes at bay from the protected bridge until it became evident to the pirates that their venture had failed. It was a gallant piece of work, carried out with much resource and courage, the more so since the dual duty of navigating the ship and, at the same time, lending a hand in repelling the attackers, fell upon the master of the vessel. Unhappily, the pirates' attempt resulted in the loss of three lives, including that of the Chief Officer, who was shot down before he had an opportunity of offering serious resistance.

The fact that the San Nam Hoi carried grilles and armour-plated doors was no doubt a big factor in preventing the pirates gaining control of the vessel, but, for all that, we do not imagine that there will, as a consequence, be any suggestion from responsible quarters that the grille system should again become general. It was only a few months ago that Hongkong's anti-piracy regulations were thoroughly revised, and the main feature of the revision was that the requirements for the provision of grilles and other means of protection were abolished, it being left to shipowners to follow their own inclinations in this matter. Apart from grilles being in conflict with Board of Trade rules, experience had shown that they could become a positive source of danger, as in the case of the s.s. Leung Kwong when she came into collision with the launch Moonshine in May last. On that occasion, many aboard the Leung Kwong were trapped by the grilles, and a heavy death-roll resulted. Moreover, it has been rightly argued that it is no part of a ship's officer's business to resist practical attacks to the uttermost, but, rather, that protection should come from outside. The fact that the Captain and Chief Engineer of the San Nam Hoi did take it upon themselves to put up such a fine resistance only shows

that the men of the Mercantile Marine are not in the habit of contenting themselves with carrying out their duties to the mere letter of the law but that they are prepared, in moments of emergency, to risk their lives in discharging self-imposed obligations, if by so doing they can save their ships. It so happened in the case under notice, owing to a variety of circumstances, that the existence of grilles was a factor helping towards the defence of the ship's citadel, but, on general principles, there is reason in the standpoint that anything which hinders the free access of passengers to any part of the ship in times of emergency should be discouraged. We do not, of course, overlook the point that this freedom from obstruction may also favour the operations of pirates aboard, but unfortunately, that cannot be helped.

Hongkong's existing anti-piracy regulations are largely concerned with searches of passengers before ships leave this port, and it is at this point that we touch the core of the evil. In practically every case of piracy reported in recent years, the pirates have boarded the vessels as passengers. It is therefore obvious that the best means of preventing piracies is to tackle the problem at its source. Unhappily, in many China ports the searches, when carried out at all, are of a most cursory character, and so long as that is the case we fear the evil will not be suppressed. That being so, adequate naval patrols on Chinese waterways remain essential, in which regard the British Navy can continue to play a most valuable role in protecting our merchant craft.

The Cotton Crisis.

It cannot be gainsaid that the grave depression in the Lancashire cotton industry calls for drastic revision of existing conditions, and that the employers are in desperate straits could not be better illustrated than in the nature of their proposals for a heavy wage cut and an increase in working hours. A source of satisfaction is, however, discernible in their appeal, to the Unions to join them in a conference on the problems confronting the industry, and it may be that the recommendations of the Employers' Associations were intentionally framed somewhat provocatively to make doubly sure of the acceptance of the invitation. However this may be, the proposals are manifestly out of place, and the workers' representatives will be warmly supported in their firm refusal to consider them, no matter what set of circumstances is presented for perusal. In every way the measures suggested are to be condemned. They are wide of the root of the trouble, which is more vitally associated with over-capitalisation of the companies following the post-war boom, the refusal of the weakest to go to the wall, and a large deadweight of debt. The Unions are fully conversant with the situation and have never sought to avoid recognition of the seriousness of the crisis. Throughout, the workers' representatives appear to have been reasonably-minded and even the latest proposals, which strike at the basic purpose for which the Unions are in existence, have not roused them to the use of explosives. The counter-suggestion that the employers voluntarily eliminate the controversial proposals from the agenda before the Conference meets, again on February 3rd, and substitute therefor a request to be issued jointly to the Government to appoint a statutory committee with full powers to enquire into all factors of cost of production, may be commended as a valuable contribution to the discussions. The result of the effort to stabilise the Lancashire cotton industry is of vital importance to the whole country, and the position taken up by the workers, indicating their willingness to co-operate, is a powerful demonstration of the possibilities of peace in industrial matters.

We have received a copy of the current issue of the Far Eastern Travellers' Gazette, which is Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons' official organ. It is a veritable mine of information for the prospective traveller, and contains special articles, finely illustrated, holding out great allure for the voyager, including "Britain, the Land of Loveliness," the personal glowing tribute of Mr. Houghton, present Ambassador to the Court of St. James, "A New Way to Europe," "Japan as a Tourist Country," and the "Lure of Algeria."

DAY BY DAY.

THE TWO GREAT EVILS OF THE DAY ARE DRINK AND DULLNESS; AND THE FORMER IS THE OUTCOME OF THE LATTER.

We have received two effective Chinese calendars from the local office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

The P. and O. s.s. Dovanka, which left Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, is due here at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

Yesterday's health return shows one Chinese case of typhoid fever and one Indian case of cerebro-spinal fever.

The exchange banks will be closed to the transaction of public business on Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th instant.

It is advertised that the Grocery Department of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., will be open on Tuesday, January 24, from 8.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for Pass Book orders.

A notice to mariners issued by the Board of Trade examinations for masters and mates will not be held at the Harbour Office during the week commencing January 23.

According to a police report, a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Lai Tak-shing, alias Lai Chung-wing, for the alleged embezzlement of \$3,700, being the property of the Tai Hing Lee firm of 49, Jervois Street.

Following the information placed before the Sanitary Board by Mr. Braga last week, the P.W.D. have issued instructions to river steamer owners, to see that filtered water from the Hongkong mains is not in future used for washing down decks.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 16 arrivals and 12 departures, British vessels numbering four and four respectively, leaving 66 vessels in harbour, British 21. Freight rates were generally low, Japanese giving the highest totals, while two vessels entered in ballast.

A Chinese boy, aged 14, was admitted to the Government Hospital suffering from the effects of a dog bite. The youth was bitten by a dog owned by Mr. Souza, of 147, Wong Nei Chong Road, and the animal has since been removed to Kennedy Town for observation.

A Chinese widow, sixty-eight years of age, was yesterday sent to the Kwang Wah Hospital from Kowloon City, suffering from cut wounds to her throat and hands, believed to be inflicted by a man during an armed robbery at the widow's hut at Kowloon City yesterday. No details of the robbery are at the moment available.

A Chinese girl, living at 297, Des Voeux Road West, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from compound fracture of her right ankle. The girl was following a coolie up the stairway of the above address, when a chest of tea, which the coolie was carrying on his shoulder, slipped and struck the girl.

To-morrow night at 9.15 in the Star Theatre, Mr. Dick Norton's company of eleven artists, the "Globe Trotters," will give their entertaining revue, "Incidents," which represents an entirely new programme. "Incidents" will be repeated again on Saturday night, when the company will bring their Hongkong season to a close. Booking is at Moutrie's and the Star Theatre at the popular admission prices of \$3, \$2 and \$1.

LIGHT READING.

"YE FROTH BLOWERS"
ANNUAL

Those who are searching for light reading cannot do better than to secure a copy of "Ye Froth Blowers' Annual," which has just been published at the remarkably low price of one shilling.

From Mr. Bert Temple, the founder of the Order, we have received an advance copy of the Annual, and it only needs a cursory glance through its pages to see that it is well worth buying. Comprising nearly 150 pages, it contains bright and cheery contributions by the foremost writers and artists of the day, including a most interesting article by Sir Alfred Fripp on "Why I am a Froth Blower." The illustrations and cartoons are especially good.

Those who buy the Annual will have the satisfaction of knowing that all the profits from the publication are guaranteed to go to Sir Alfred Fripp's "Wee Waifs' Funds." The publishing offices are at 6, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

DEFENCE CORPS CAMPS.

ENGINEER COMPANY'S GOOD WORK.

The annual camps of the Artillery Co. of the H.K.V.D.C. were held at Tai Lam during Sunday, 8th inst., and Friday to Sunday, 13th and 15th inst., and were most successful. Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the original dates arranged for the end of the month had to be cancelled, and thus it was decided to hold only a field day for the first week-end.

Unfortunately the weather on the 5th was just about as bad as it could have been, heavy rain falling all morning. However, both the shoots were carried out and were successful. The first was a "predicted shoot," while the second was on a target representing a "strong point."

The weather for the week-end, however, entirely made up for that of the previous Sunday and remained perfect all the time. The Company arrived in camp in time for dinner on the Friday, and all Saturday morning was spent on the guns. After tiffin, a "scheme" was carried out under the I.G. and O.C. 4th Battery R.A., and proved most interesting and instructive.

On Sunday morning, a special programme was carried out by the 60 Pdr. Battery and the Volunteer Artillery Co. with two "6" howitzers. The first shoot was one with aeroplane observation and was carried out by the 60 Pdr. Battery and was followed by a shoot by the "6" howitzers on a nest of machine guns. This was followed by a shoot with shrapnel by the 60 Pdr. Battery. Meantime, the O.C. Volunteer Artillery Co. had been ordered to send out a flank observer to Middle Spur in order to engage a flank battery with the assistance of flank observation. This proved to be a most instructive shoot, and the information gained from direct and flank observation allowed a very successful operation to be carried out.

Prior to opening fire, the Volunteer Artillery were inspected by the G. O. C. the South China Command, who complimented all ranks on their smart appearance on parade, and again after the shooting on their manning of the guns.

"The Company is in urgent need of recruits, and it is hoped that anyone interested in learning howitzer work will communicate immediately with the O.C. through Volunteer Headquarters. Parades are being continued, and special instruction will be arranged for all recruits."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRITISH LEGION.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—May I trespass on your space to bring to the notice of all ex-Service men and women that there is an active branch of the British Legion in this Colony? Owing to departures from the Colony, the membership is gradually decreasing, and it is very difficult to get in touch with new arrivals who might wish to join the local Branch.

Although our main object is to assist distressed ex-Service men, the fact must not be overlooked that we have, ever since our formation, taken on the responsibility of organising the annual "Poppy Day" collection, which this year amounted to nearly \$20,000, and for this reason alone, all who are eligible should join to keep this branch in a healthy condition.

I shall be glad if any ex-Service men and women wishing to join (or rejoin) will send in their names to me care of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.—Yours, etc.

A. FIERY,
Hongkong, Jan. 18th, 1928.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Jan. 18.
Paris	124
Brussels	124.98
Amsterdam	12.085
Berlin	20.405
Copenhagen	18.20
Vienna	24.60
Helsingfors	19.94
Lisbon	213.32
Bucharest	700
Buenos Aires	47.13/16
Shanghai	2/7
Yokohama	1/11/12
New York	4.87/19/32
Geneva	25.31
Milan	92.15
Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	18.335
Prague	16.44
Madrid	23.425
Athens	37.74
Rio	6.15/16
Bombay	1/6/0/4
Hongkong	2/0/4
Silver (spot)	26.3/16
Silver (forward)	26.1/16

—British Wireless.

The Very Idea!

"Excuse me, sir," said the caller, "but is this Mr. Robinson's office?"

"No; it is not," came the angry reply from the man seated behind the roll-top desk.

"Much obliged!" muttered the intruder.

He departed, leaving the door wide open, and a gale blew in.

"Hi, you!" the man at the desk shouted angrily. "Come back and shut my door!"

Smiling, the other came back into the office. From his bag he produced a mechanical appliance.

"Here, sir," he said, "is the very latest type of door-closer on the market. Closes your door without a bang, and is guaranteed for ten years. May I take your order for one?"

Hush, little bunny, Don't you cry, You will be ermine By-and-by.

Mr. Justice Eve, in confessing during the Marconi case that he had been alternately reading and having a nap, has revived pleasant memories of judicial somnolence. Coloridge must have suffered exquisite torture in trying to keep awake at times, for when at the Bar he had been known to go to sleep while taking down evidence, and he always slept between cases. Sometimes, indeed, taking a nap on his arrival at 10.30 a.m. if he was not required till 10.45. On the bench he nearly always tumbled off to sleep after lunch, and many were the ruses adopted to wake him up. Once he woke up and at once entered judgment for the plaintiff though he had meant to decide against him, but he got out of the situation very skillfully.

Cave had a great weakness for sleep, but, as he said, he only gave in when he had got the evidence on his notes and counsel was simply making an oration that did not matter.

Wright was once complaining to Bowen about having to make a Divisional Court with a somnolent judge. "He comes into Court late," he said, "goes to sleep, wakes up with a jerk, and adjourns half an hour before time." To which Bowen replied—"My dear Wright, you should not be rough with him. After all, he is only obeying the hymnal injunction, 'Shake off all sloth and early rise.'"

A rag and bone dealer was described at Kingston County Court as a "master marine dealer."

Man at Willesden: I was respected during the two years I was a county court bailiff. I am a man, every inch of me.

Midland solicitor: What is your name? Man: Bass—not bottled.

Magistrate at Willesden: What have you to say? Man: Nothing. Magistrate: My reply shall be no less brief—seven and sixpence. Barrister at Bow County Court: Who decides when doctors disagree? Doctor: The patient.

East Ham woman: I met him at the exit entrance to the Labour Exchange.

Judge Snagge at Bow County Court: I always find that an English boy is a truthful witness.

The two experienced dramatic critics had not through a comedy of the ultra-modern type.

"Well," said the first, "it's as sweet and wholesome as a decayed toadstool, but I give it two years."

"Yes," said the second. "And what would you give the author?"

"Ten years."

War between Japan and the United States is unimaginable.—Baron Tanaka.

Aviation is the Cinderella of defence.—Brig-General P. P. C. Groves.

The streets of London are more dangerous to-day than a railway line.—Mr. H. R. Oswald.

War was all right fifty years ago. It's a fool's game now.—Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson.

Disturbed by the noise of hammering, Euclid one morning strolled out of his study into the dining-room. There he found a line-layer hard at work covering the floor. Euclid watched the proceedings with great interest for some time, and then addressed the operator.

"O layer of line," said he, in pure Greek, "it amazeeth me that you achieve so much with such economy of material. I fear I could never emulate your feats."

"Master," said the line hound, also in pure Greek, "for my task a knowledge of angles and rhomboids is essential. It is here—and he touched his forehead with a soupcon of pride—"you want it."

Whereat Euclid, much impressed, returned to his study, and proved that things that are equal to one another are equal to anything.

"Germany," says the ex-Kaiser, "lost the war because she failed to fight till the bitter end—till the last man had fallen."

Doesn't he mean the last but one?

CINEMA GANGWAY OBSTRUCTION.**COURT HOLD MANAGEMENT NOT LIABLE.****IMPORTANT RULING.**

An important ruling in respect to obstructions of theatre aisles was given by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning, when his Worship, in giving decision in a case in which the manager of the Kwong Chi Theatre was charged with allowing persons to obstruct the gangways in his cinema, found that the management was not responsible for people standing in passages of cinema houses.

The defendant was charged with causing a breach of condition No. 9 of his licence by allowing 20 persons to stand in gangways in the Kwong Chi Theatre in contravention of Section 24 of the Regulations.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong appeared for the defence and said that until the prosecution explained what condition No. 9 was, he could not enter any plea. According to the defendant's licence condition, No. 9 referred to fees.

Sergeant Brighton admitted that there might have been a mistake, and, at the suggestion of his Worship, the reference to condition No. 9 was struck out.

Mr. Armstrong entered a plea of not guilty.

Twenty People Standing.

Sergeant Brighton said he visited the Kwong Chi Theatre at 8.40 p.m. on January 8, in accordance with instructions received from the D.S.P. In three gangways on the ground floor, witness found 20 persons standing up. It was dark and witness was unable to say if all the seats were occupied.

Witness searched for the Manager, but the only person in authority appeared to be the Indian guard, who found seats for the people who had been standing. The Manager had been previously warned about such obstructions.

Mr. Armstrong objected to the latter part of witness statement, remarking that that was not evidence in the present case.

In cross-examination, witness said the gangways were about four feet wide. There were four persons in the centre passage, 14 in the left gangway and two in the other. Witness did not ask them why they were standing. They were not leaving the theatre.

Questioned regarding obstructions of gangways, witness said that even the two persons in the right passage were causing an obstruction, as they were standing abreast. Anybody standing in the gangway was obstructing.

Mr. Armstrong:—What about people going out? According to your statement they also cause an obstruction.

Witness:—They are going out. His Worship remarked that a person only obstructed if he was standing still.

Mr. Armstrong:—If your Worship walks with others four abreast, you cause an obstruction. His Worship:—Not necessarily.

Not An Offence.

Mr. Armstrong argued that the regulations referred to, material obstructions only. Persons standing in gangways were covered by the Ordinance governing Chinese theatrical houses, in which it was stated definitely that no person shall stand in the gangway. Under the Ordinance dealing with cinemas, there was no such provision.

Continuing, Mr. Armstrong said: I say under this licence, as it stands, it is not an offence for persons to stand in the gangways.

His Worship said that in constructing the section under which the defendant was charged, it seemed quite clear that one must have regard to the general nature of the regulation.

His Worship read through the regulations, and, coming to Section 24, which was to the effect that all gangways, passages, etc., should be kept unobstructed, said:—"Having regard to the general drift of these regulations, this section probably does refer to what might be called inanimate obstructions. I can see nothing here specifically referring to persons standing in or obstructing gangways."

Obstructors Liable.

Reading further, his Worship came to Section 49, which was to the effect that persons standing in gangways in theatres were, on summary conviction, liable to be fined.

"That, of course, puts the responsibility on the persons who obstruct, and not apparently on the master. That is the section under which action should have been taken in my opinion," said his Worship. "The people who cause the obstruction in public entertainments are liable."

The defendant was therefore discharged.

DEATH OF DUKE OF RICHMOND.**EARL OF MARCH SUCCEEDS TO TITLE.**

London, Jan. 18.

The death occurred at Goodwood House this afternoon, of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, at the age of 82 years.—*British Wireless.*

The late Duke (Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox) was the seventh holder of the title, which was created in 1675. He was born in London and succeeded his father in 1903. Educated at Eton, he entered the Grenadier Guards in 1865, and later became Colonel of the Royal Sussex Regiment and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George. He sat as M.P. for West Sussex from 1869 to 1885 and for South-West Sussex from the latter year to 1885. He saw service in the South African War and was mentioned in despatches. In 1917, he was appointed Chancellor of Aberdeen University. He owned about 236,500 acres of land and his Scottish residences were Gordon Castle, Fochabers, Banfshire, and Glenfiddich Lodge, Dufftown.

The new Duke is the Earl of March, eldest son of the deceased, who was born on December 30th, 1870. He was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Sussex Yeomanry, Major in the Irish Guards, A.D.C. to General Sir Charles Douglas, Inspector General of Home Forces, and to the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts when the latter commanded the Forces in South Africa. He married Hilda, C.B.E., daughter of the late Henry Arthur Brassey, and has one son and two daughters.

EXTREME CRUELTY TO BIRDS.**FARMER AND STALLHOLDER IN COURT.**

At Talpo Police Station, before Mr. Fraser, yesterday, Tse Chun, a farmer, and Chu Mei-si, a stallholder, were charged with cruelty to 15 birds.

Evidence showed that the birds were strung together by their legs, and suspended head downward. They also had a feather forced through each wattle. They were, in the above manner, hung up for sale in Talpo market. While being conveyed to the Police Station, three of the birds died.

Owing to the approaching Chinese New Year festival, Mr. Fraser dismissed the defendants with a caution. The birds were set free, on the suggestion of the S.P.C.A. Inspector.

AMERICA'S NEW SCARE.**AMMUNITION SHORTAGE IN ARMY.**

Washington, Dec. 22. A great fight in Congress over the Navy Department's building programme will come when an attempt is made to insert in the Bill a time limit for the construction of the vessels. The Bill, as drafted, contains no limitation. This omission the "Big Navy" men of both Houses say renders the Bill worthless. What they hope for is an appropriation at this session large enough to begin work on the eight 10,000 ton cruisers already authorised, and also to justify preparation of plans for the new cruisers. Then there will be less danger of the work being abandoned.

Opponents of the Department's programme will concentrate their strength on preventing the passage of a large appropriation at this time. It looks as if the "Little Navy" men will lose their fight. For now the Army is declared to be in as perilous a condition as the Navy.

The Secretary of War has reported to the President that he lacks the reserve stock of arms, ammunition, and equipment to put in the field an army of a million men. In any war against a first-class military power the ammunition would last not more than one hour. To repair the deficiency will require, he estimates, the expenditure of \$100,000,000.

FURTHER UNREST AT HANKOW.

Hankow, Jan. 18.

Barriers have again been erected in the streets, owing to a feeling of general unrest which is prevailing in the city.—*Naval Wireless.*

CHINA MISSION WORK.**U. S. PRESBYTERIANS TO CARRY ON.****HEAVY LOSSES SUFFERED.**

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 155 Fifth Avenue, New York, has issued a statement on "What is the Mission Situation for China," in which it quotes Mr. Ralph C. Wells, Chairman of the China Council, as saying that the missionaries are standing by ready to recapture their interior stations as soon as can be done without the danger of causing international complications or undue difficulty to their Chinese friends. The board appeals to the balance of the \$200,000 Emergency Fund asked for China some time ago, as up to November, 1927, only \$23,112.11 had been received.

The statement reviews the general upheaval in the foreign missionary work in China due to the civil war.

Reimburse Losses.

"To recoup the missionaries the board, by official action on July 6, 1927, authorized an immediate payment chargeable to the China Emergency Fund of 75 per cent. of losses up to a maximum payment of \$300 gold for single missionaries, \$600 gold for a married couple and \$100 gold for each child living on the field," says the statement.

The board promised missionaries that it would make appeal also for additional funds to reimburse 50 per cent. of the losses in excess of those provided for above up to a maximum of \$1,000 gold for a single missionary, \$2,000 gold for a married couple and \$250 gold for each child living on the field. Donors may designate their gifts for individual missionaries.

"Not only should the missionaries be reimbursed according to the plan outlined above, but other extraordinary expenses caused by the China situation must be met. An unusually large number of missionaries have had to return to the United States on emergency furlough, some of them suffering from nerve strain or shock due directly to their experiences at Nanking or elsewhere. Others have gone temporarily to work in Chosen (Korea), Japan, Siam and the Philippine Islands until conditions permit their return to China. In these fields the cost of living is higher than in China; additional salary allowances are therefore necessary."

Salary Increases Necessary.

"Also in China itself, owing to strikes and other labour troubles, all living costs have risen to such an extent that the board, in justice to missionaries, has granted a necessary 10 per cent. salary increase. These travel and salary items together mean an extra, unexpected but necessary expense to the board this year, approximating \$90,000, United States gold."

"Our Presbyterian China Council, composed of representatives of our eight missions in China, is deeply impressed with the necessity of finding a way which will make good the losses, both mission and personal, attributable to lawlessness or disorder in mission territory and at the same time conserve the sympathetic relationships between missionaries and the communities in which they live."

The board asserts that, despite the present difficulties, the situation is "most encouraging. Chinese Christians, upset though they have been by a warfare that has brought them misery and woe have shown by many deeds of kindness their love and affection for their missionary friends. By the continuance—often amid persecution and hardship—of their Christian life and conduct, they have revealed to the world a Christian heroism and a faith that stand out as achievements of Christianity in this twentieth century."

Church Shows Virility.

"The organization of the Church of Christ in China is a significant manifestation of the virility and universality of Christianity. Chinese Christians are playing and will continue to play a larger part in the autonomy and development of the Chinese church, but from their leaders, conscious as they are of their own needs, comes the appeal for the continued assistance of missionaries."

"The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America cannot fail to heed the appeal of their Chinese brothers in Christ, nor can it fail to respond to the urgent needs of its own sons and daughters whom it has sent to China to bear witness to the saving love of Christ. The appeal for gifts is urgent and imperative."

Khan Sahib Inspector Nawab Khan and Sirdar Sahib Inspector Mohinder Singh, are holding a tea party at Lane Crawford's Restaurant on Friday, January 28, to pay respects to the Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe, C. M. G. on his recent award.

TESTS FOR FRENCH SPORTS GIRL.**MEDICAL CERTIFICATE NECESSARY.**

Paris, Dec. 22.

If the suggestion just presented to the Ministry of Public Instruction by the Federation of Women's Sporting Associations is adopted, no Frenchwoman in future will be able to engage in sport, under the name of a recognised club or society, without a "medical certificate" and a "sports licence."

This revolutionary decision has been formulated by a special committee which has been working on the subject since last May. The modern midnetto and work-girl does not confine herself to the milder forms of exercise. In fact, Association football and cross-country running are the two most popular forms of female sport.

In order to regulate this enthusiasm the special committee proposes that the following points should be submitted to M. Herriot. In the first place the competitor or player must present a medical certificate, signed by the club secretary and a doctor, testifying to her physical fitness. A special form has been designed of a searching character, in which the state of the candidate's heart, lungs, and other respiratory organs, as well as age, weight, height, and more obvious have to be given.

THE SAN NAM HOI PIRATES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The pirates suffered severe losses, but when the fire got out of control, the 363 passengers and crew began to jump overboard in panic. Many were rescued by a steamer which came on the scene but some days later the burned hulk of the Tai On was brought into harbour, and the remains of over 100 men, women and children were removed from the charred decks and cabins, the majority being beyond recognition.

Looted and Beached.

A previous piracy of the Tai On (now San Nam Hoi) took place about 18 months earlier. The vessel was then commanded by Captain Holmes. A Chinese quartermaster and a Chinese passenger were killed, while the ship was looted and travellers robbed of all their valuables and belongings.

The attack was launched near Lin Tin and after the pirates had disabled the engines, the ship was beached near Chuen Pei on the left bank of the river. A number of the pirates were eventually arrested and after identification here, were handed over to the Chinese authorities and subsequently shot.

Captain's Escape.

Further details of the San Nam Hoi piracy were forthcoming yesterday and these show that attempts were made by the pirates to fire the ship before they jumped into the water.

Extremely narrow escapes were experienced by Captain Sparke, whilst battling against the pirates on the bridge with the Chief Engineer, Mr. Houghton. The master of the ship was hit on two occasions, one bullet striking the collar bone and the other inflicting a big bruise on the neck.

A second bullet passed through the right shoulder of the Captain's carigan, tearing a piece of cloth away. This was only half an inch from the mark of the first shot, but the bullet did not touch the skin.

Fire Started.

Prior to the disembarkation of the pirates, the desperados were heard to shout: "Start a fire!" This was followed by several of the pirates gathering some newspapers and oil which they lighted in three different parts of the steerage, before departing.

The passengers were terror-stricken and it was not until the fires had been extinguished by members of the commodore's staff that they were becalmed. A cabin boy, who was a good swimmer, hastily jumped into the water as soon as he saw the pirates attempt to set fire to the ship.

On arrival at Kongmoon after a party of naval ratings had been placed on board from H.M.S. Faulkner, medical attention was immediately summoned, doctors and their assistants coming aboard to treat the wounded.

Operation on Deck.

On the advice of a doctor, one of the wounded Indian guards was operated upon on the deck of the ship.

There can be little doubt that the piracy was an act of vengeance as information had reached the commodore that the vessel was liable to be pirated before the Chinese New Year. Former members of the crew, who had gone on strike last year, had demanded money from the Company as compensation and had threatened to "get" the commodore, the owner's son and the Captain.

RUSSIAN LEADERS RELENT.**CONFESS ERRORS OF WAYS TO PARTY.****MANY NON-PENITENTS.**

London, Jan. 18.

A correspondent in Moscow in a message dated the 14th, sent by mail, states that all Opposition leaders, of every shade and character, have been ordered to proceed to various distant points, there to remain indefinitely.

For the purposes of punishment, the Government has divided them into three groups—the Incurrigibles, the Penitents and the Non-Penitents, having declared that they will abide by their principles. The punishment in their case has therefore been more drastic. Rakovsky and Radek have been sent to Sessolsk, a small town in the Komi region, bordering Archangel.

Trotsky's health (he suffers from tuberculosis) has caused some difficulty. The doctors are opposed to sending him to Astrakhan, and the Government is opposed to the doctors' suggestion that he be sent to Succum, in the Caucasus.

Confessed Error of Ways.

Kameneff and Zinovieff have confessed the error of their ways before the entire Party and are the heads of the Penitents. Kameneff has been asked to proceed to Penza, Central Russia, and Zinovieff to Volodga. Both have been assigned jobs in the State Education Department.

The Incurrigibles are led by Saprionoff and all have been sent to various villages in the most remote parts of Siberia. The Government has classed them as "chronic oppositionists," varied with the term "extreme rightists," and it is a fact that they have opposed everything and everybody even during Lenin's lifetime.

All with the exception of the Incurrigibles have been asked to proceed to their destinations voluntarily. None will go as prisoners unless they refuse to go voluntarily. All will be under the supervision of the Political Police at their destinations like ordinary offenders.—*Reuter.*

First Official Statement.

Moscow, Jan. 18.

The first official statement regarding the deportations of the Russian Oppositionists has been issued by the Tass Agency, declaring that it has been officially established that a number of Trotsky's and Saprionoff's supporters developed illegal anti-Soviet activities.

They are accused of attempting to create a secret organisation, to prepare for a series of anti-Soviet actions and to establish contact with representatives of foreign bourgeoisie at Moscow, by which Trotsky's supporters were able to transmit malignantly false information to other countries.

It was therefore found necessary, the statement concludes, to deport from Moscow thirty active members of these groups, while a number of others have been enjoined to leave Moscow voluntarily.—*Reuter.*

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?**TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.**

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 Where and what are (a) Fujiyama, (b) Stromboli, (c) Kilauwa, (d) Popocatepetl?
- 2 Can a dragonfly sting?
- 3 What European monarch of the last hundred years reigned longer than Queen Victoria?
- 4 What is called the "Key to the Mediterranean"?
- 5 In which direction are the following languages read: (a) Hebrew, (b) Chinese?
- 6 What do mathematicians mean by a number "raised to the fourth power"?
- 7 Which play by Shakespeare is based on the situation of two lovers whose families are at enmity?
- 8 What are the doldrums?
- 9 Name the famous English novelist who wrote all his books after the age of sixty.
- 10 What saint spent thirty years on top of a pillar?
- 11 What fictitious couple are used to denote married folk who grow old happily together?
- 12 To what type of song does "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" belong?

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OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

HEALTH EXAMINATION
BEFORE MARRIAGE.

A MUTUAL DUTY.

For many years, indeed ever since medical science discovered definite means of diagnosing hereditary defects, eugenicists have urged physical examination before marriage as a means of preventing the development of mentally defective people and of protecting the healthful person against the infected one.

Several states now have laws requiring various kinds of physical examinations before marriage, varying from an attempt to determine the presence of tuberculosis, mental and other diseases, to complete examinations. In many places a mere declaration under oath that the person concerned is not infected is accepted as sufficient.

Thousands of records are available in the case histories kept by physicians, of young wives who have contracted diseases from their husbands, in many instances the disease being such as necessitated surgical operation after marriage.

It has been urged that such examinations are not desirable because they would interfere with marriage, that they offend modesty and that they might destroy sentiment. Blood tests are necessary and more complete examinations are called for when the blood tests indicate their importance.

In some countries special clinics have been developed for making physical examinations before marriage and for providing suitable certificates. The argument of sentiment should not be permitted to sway anyone as to the importance of such an examination in view of the terrible results of communicable disease present in either of the persons to be married.

The time would seem to have come when the public should be educated regarding the right of the prospective husband or wife to be assured that the opposite partner does not have tuberculosis, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, or other disease.

LETTER GOLF.

Here is a chance to change
LAMP to POST in six strokes.

L A M P

P O S T

1—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW TO HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.

2—You can change only one letter at a time.

3—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4—The order of letters cannot be changed.

One solution is printed on another page of this issue.

OUR FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English League and Scottish Cup matches (to be played on Saturday next, January 21st) set out in the column below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accordance with the rules published in the Telegraph during the weeks August 25—September 24.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" FORECAST COMPETITION.

Matches to be played on January 21st:—

SCOTTISH CUP.

FIRST ROUND.

Dumbarton	v	Hamilton.
Arthurlie	v	Queen's Park.
Ayr Un.	v	Bo'ness.
Clydebank	v	Dunfermline.
East Fife	v	Dundee Un.
Raith Rvs.	v	Aberdeen.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Birmingham	v	Everton.
Portsmouth	v	West Ham.
Arsenal	v	Aston Villa.
Hull City	v	Port Vale.
Notts Forest	v	Leeds Un.
Exeter	v	Northampton.

Name

Address

No. 21. Date

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

All claims must reach this office not later than Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupons, mark your forecasts on the duplicate list given below. Keep your duplicate lists and compare them later with the published results of the matches and if you find that you have eight or more correct send in a claim for the prize.

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

MARK AND KEEP THIS DUPLICATE LIST. DO NOT FORWARD IT TO US. IT IS PRINTED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE SO THAT YOU MAY KEEP A RECORD OF THE FORECASTS YOU HAVE SENT IN:

Dumbarton	v	Hamilton
Arthurlie	v	Queen's Park
Ayr Un.	v	Bo'ness
Clydebank	v	Dunfermline
East Fife	v	Dundee Un.
Raith Rvs.	v	Aberdeen
Birmingham	v	Everton
Portsmouth	v	West Ham.
Arsenal	v	Aston Villa
Notts Forest	v	Northampton
Hull City	v	Port Vale
Exeter	v	Northampton

F. A. CUP RE-PLAYS.

EXETER AND BURY GET THROUGH.

London, Jan. 18.

Exeter and Bury qualified for the fourth round of the F. A. Cup Competition to-day, by defeating their respective opponents in re-plays.

Exeter City defeated Rotherham by three goals to one, while Bury eliminated Charlton Athletic winning by four goals to three.

[Exeter now meet Blackburn on their own ground, whilst Bury will be at home to Manchester United.]

"Modern batting is extraordinarily good; in fact, in my opinion it is better now than ever in the history of the game," said Mr. P. F. Warner in an address recently on sport at the Guildhouse, Eccleston-square. "Bowling has not improved so much, but I believe," said Mr. Warner, "it will rapidly reach the highest standard." He thought Tate and Larwood were the best of the modern bowlers, and Hobbs was the supreme batsman.

REX INGRAM TURNS MOSLEM.

BODYGUARD OF ARABS IN ORIENTAL MANSION.

LAPSE INTO MYSTICISM.

London, Nov. 30.

Rex Ingram, the world-famous film-producer, whose celebrity is second only to that of D. W. Griffith, has turned Moslem.

He lives in an Oriental mansion at Nice, surrounded by a body-guard of Arabs, and devotes himself to sculpture of a fantastic type.

He has just completed a large bronze, which shows a miniature Christ in the arms of a giant Buddha.

He studies the books of Colonel Lawrence. He has bought a villa in North Africa. His thoughts are more in Arab than in Europe or America, and film production has ceased to interest him, though he has done more than any other British or American-born film director to make motion pictures an art.

Various other reasons have brought Mr. Ingram to a screen standstill. One is the ever-widening gulf between his art ideas and the box-office mentality of the American company which has hitherto employed him.

Three of Mr. Ingram's recent films "The Arab," "The Magician," and "Mare Nostrum," have not been popular successes, though they were models of artistic production.

His last film, "The Garden of Allah," not yet shown here, has not been an American success. It cost \$75,000, and was produced, like the others, in Nice.

Another reason for Mr. Ingram's screen-idleness is that Harry Lachmann, his faithful friend and factotum for so many years, has left him. Mr. Lachmann, added by Nina Wilcox Putnam, the Saturday Evening Post writer, is producing films elsewhere in Nice.

Sculpture.

Mr. Ingram's studios, in which four or five films can be made simultaneously, are let to other producers, and Mr. Ingram himself lives apart with his Arabs and symbolistic sculpture.

His patron in sculpture was Jules Mastbaum, the Philadelphia theatrical magnate, who founded a Rodin Museum and recently died.

Ingram's wife, Alice Terry, star of all his films, is besieged by offers from British film-producers. She has accepted, it is understood, an offer to star in Edward Galt's "Peace of the World" film, with which H. G. Wells is closely associated, and it is probable that she will star in Jack Raymond's new film, "Zero," a Pathe production, based on the Collins Owen novel.

WOLVES IN BELGIUM.

DEER AND SHEEP KILLED IN HAINAUT.

Brussels, Dec. 22.

Wolves are believed to have made their reappearance in Belgium after three-quarters of a century. They are now suddenly reported from the centre of the country.

At Solignies (in Hainaut, on the Senna, ten miles north-east of Mons) the supposed wolves gained entrance to the little park belonging to the Burgomaster and killed three deer. At Braine le Comte, close by, two sheep have met with the same fate.

Much apprehension is felt in the neighbourhood. General gossip has exaggerated the incident, and it is being stated that the killing is the work of a lion, which has escaped from a menagerie. Although the traces left seem to be those of wolves, opinion is sceptical, and it is being asked how a pack could have reached the district.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingram have worked together continuously for ten years.

Mr. Graham Cutts, the British film-producer, who has just returned from Nice, informed me that he hired Ingram's studios to produce "Confetti."

When the company went into the studio restaurant, one evening, they found it set out for an elaborate feast. "Who is dining whom?" asked Mr. Cutts. "Mr. Ingram is giving a banquet to his Arabs," he was told.

Great Fortune.

Ingram is not a poor man. He has made a great film fortune and, despite his lapse into mysticism, remained sufficiently practical to acquire the principal ownership of the Nice studios, which have become the centre of Riviera film production, and daily increase in value.

His favourite companion is "Shorty," a grotesque Arab dwarf, who has appeared in several of his films.

There are few stranger human pictures than that of this brilliant but temperamental Irishman, adopting the Moslem outlook, and living like a sultan, yet calling him the "King of Nice" in an absurd house filled with Oriental treasures and odd sculptured studies in fatalism.

Rex Ingram, like D. W. Griffith, is now but a screen-shadow, though Griffith, unlike Ingram, did not make a great fortune. Griffith is now one of Hollywood's "emergency" directors, mixing with players, and technicians as if he were merely one of themselves.

GERMANY'S BID FOR BLUE RIBBAND.

TWO FASTEST LINERS YET DESIGNED.

NOT TO LAST LONG.

Germany is definitely out to capture the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, and it seems certain that she will gain her object.

The two great North German Lloyd liners, "Bremen" and "Europa," now on the stocks, and about which there has been so much mystery, turn out to be the fastest mercantile craft yet designed in any country, and the forecast to this effect in the Daily News last month is thus confirmed.

They are twin vessels of 46,000 tons gross, propelled by turbines. The steam pressure of 360 lb. to the square inch is almost twice as high as that of the "Mauretania's" boilers.

At Least 27 Knots.

The German ships have a contract speed of 26 knots, but in actual service they are expected to be considerably faster than this, and their sea speed will probably be at least 27 knots. They ought, therefore, to perform the run from Cherbourg to New York (3,193 nautical miles) in well under five days.

The world's speed record for ocean travel is held at present by the "Mauretania." Her fastest ocean passage was made in August, 1924, when she crossed from New York to New York in five days one hour, at an average speed of 26 1/4 knots. This was actually 1 1/4 knots above the speed for which she was designed when built some 20 years ago.

Even though Germany does snatch the blue ribbon, she is not likely to retain it for long, since the projected mammoth "Gunsar-der" will certainly be much faster than the North German Lloyd boats.

In the interests of British shipping prestige it is to be hoped that the construction of this new ocean greyhound will not be much longer deferred. There is an interesting rumour that she will have high-pressure turbines, designed by Sir Charles Parsons, similar to those with which he equipped the experimental Clyde steamer "King George V" last year. These work at the enormous steam pressure of nearly 600 lbs.

There was a time when, if Griffith spoke, every one listened, but now, says one who saw him recently among a studio restaurant crowd, "they contradict him."

No one has yet contradicted Ingram. He is a sufficient contradiction in himself.

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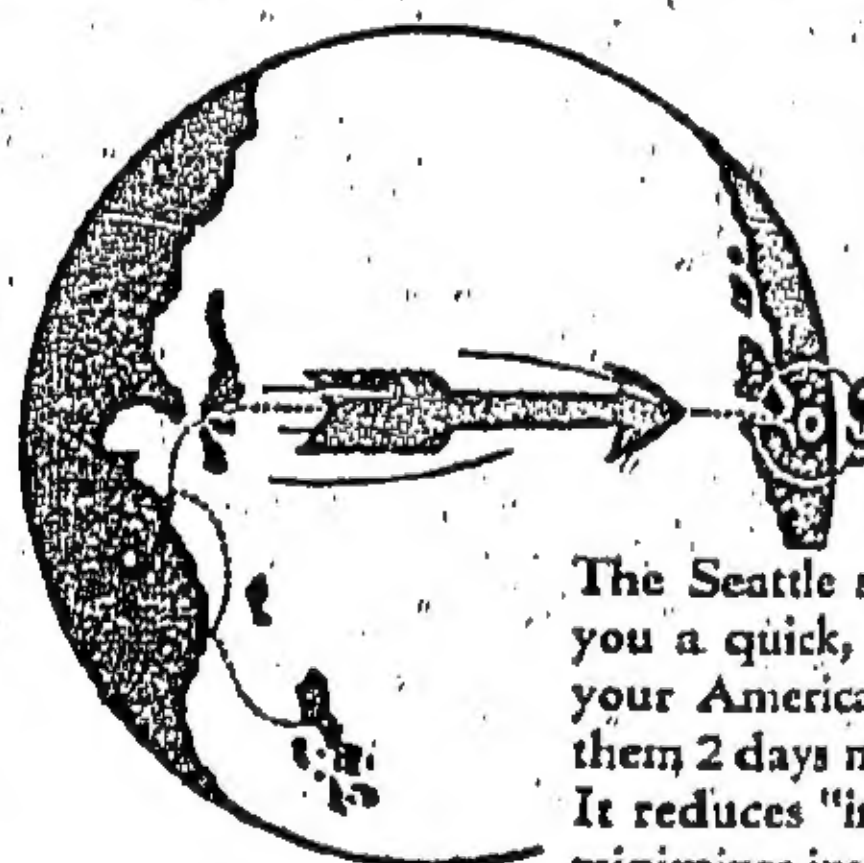
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This beer makes you more Cheerful and Vigorous.

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"RICKSHAW" BRAND
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Cheapest and Best
From all leading Compradores.
PRICE \$1.00 PER LB.

Be Guided by the Quality—Not the Price.

DISLIKES THE PRIME MINISTER.

COMPANY DIRECTOR'S
CURIOUS CONDUCT.

MR. BALDWIN AND INNOCENT GIRLS.

A Leeds man, who, dissatisfied with the action of the Government with regard to the safeguarding of the glass industry, took a hurried trip to Brixton in order to take part in the by-election there last June appeared at the Old Bailey, London, recently, as a sequel. He was Ernest Arthur Hallwood (50), managing director, and he was charged with being concerned with Hallwood and Ackroyd, Limited, of Morley, near Leeds, in committing certain corrupt practices by incurring various expenses through issuing advertisements or publications for the purpose of promoting or securing the election of Frederick Joseph Laverick and James Adams at the Brixton by-election. There were eight counts.

At the outset of the hearing Hallwood's counsel, Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C., submitted that the indictment was bad, because it did not charge Hallwood with any offence recognised by law.

The only object of the defendant was to injure the prospects of Mr. Colman, the successful candidate, and in order to establish a case the prosecution would have to prove that the purpose in the mind of Hallwood was to promote the election of one particular candidate.

After considerable legal argument, Mr. Justice Talbot said that an offence was committed if a person attempted to secure the election of one or two candidates in an election without committing himself to the support of either in particular. He ruled that the trial must proceed.

Hallwood pleaded not guilty both on his own behalf and that of his company.

An Expedition from the North.

Mr. Rowland Oliver, K.C., prosecuting, said that Mr. Hallwood had a strong grievance against the present Government, and particularly against the present Prime Minister, because, in his view, the present Prime Minister did not carry out alleged promises of safeguarding industries, particularly the glass industry, in which Mr. Hallwood was interested.

Mr. Hallwood was determined apparently to embark upon a scheme at the Brixton by-election to prevent the election of the Conservative candidate. There were three candidates—Mr. Nigel Colman, the Conservative; Mr. Laverick, the Liberal; and Mr. Adams, the Labour candidate.

Mr. Hallwood's scheme was to equip an expedition from the north to come and attack the Conservative candidate, "in order to prevent him from being elected. It would probably be argued by the defence that he was not intending to promote or procure the election of any particular candidate, but the jury would realise it was impossible to prevent the election of one candidate without promoting the election of the other candidate or candidates.

During the election Mr. Hallwood sent down lorries to London from June 23 to June 27, and 100,400 leaflets were distributed, while big posters attacking the Government were exhibited. The total expenses incurred was £150, and the details of these were not disputed.

Mr. Oliver read three of the posters, one of which said:—"The Conservative Government will be all the healthier for a good chastisement. Now is your chance, Brixton, to boycott the Conservative party."

Another poster read:—"The Conservatives have a big rabby majority in Parliament. Why increase the weakly brigade? Vote anything but Conservative." A third poster read:—"You will help your country this time. Give the Conservatives a kick. Shame on their incompetence."

Mr. Oliver submitted that the posters were a direct invitation not only not to vote Conservative, but to vote for his opponent.

"Baldwin Flirting with Innocent Girls."

Mr. Oliver read a leaflet as follows:—"Baldwin is flirting with young innocent girls, who will surely wreck his party at the next General Election. Give the party a shake-up by voting anything but Conservative."

After the election, Mr. Oliver added, the lorries remained in London to engage in the ordinary advertising of the firm. Hallwood was on one of the lorries. On one occasion he sent the following letter to the Prime Minister:—

"Dear Prime Minister,—We are on our way back to Morley, near Leeds, after travelling all Friday night to deliver a message to the electors of Brixton. We have

shown placards on the sides of our two lorries as per wording herewith. We should like you to examine these placards, and, if possible, grant an interview with regard to your failure to carry out your safeguarding promises." The letter was opened by one of the Prime Minister's secretaries, and after consultation with a colleague, it was found to be too unimportant, or perhaps too impertinent, to trouble the Prime Minister with. Accordingly, it passed into other hands.

The Object of the Parade.

Mr. Comyns Carr said the jury had to determine what was Mr. Hallwood's object in parading lorries and making noises with musical instruments and dinner bells. The trouble was that Mr. Hallwood was more Conservative than the Conservative Government. It appeared to him that the prospects of the Conservative candidate actually losing the seat were negligible.

He desired to spoil their victory by reducing the majority so that by comparison with the previous election it would be what was called a moral victory.

Mr. Hallwood, giving evidence, said that at the outbreak of the war there were no makers of heat-resisting glass for miners lamps in the country. They had previously been obtained from Germany and Austria. His firm embarked on the manufacture of these lamps. He was told after the war that if they made miner's safety lamps they would have a measure of protection.

On that promise a scheme which involved the firm finally in a sum of £80,000 was put forward. Afterwards Mr. Baldwin told witnesses the Government found themselves in an illegal position and that was the reason they could not carry out the promise.

"Hustling Hallwood."

In cross-examination Mr. Oliver, Mr. Hallwood said he did not know the law when he went to Brixton, but he knew it at the Canterbury election, where he tried to keep inside the law.

Mr. Oliver held up a poster which read, "Come and hear Hustling Hallwood, the rebel Independent Conservative speaker, on the failings of the Government." He agreed that he had paid for the poster, and had spoken at Canterbury. He was

christened "Hustling Hallwood" during the Southend election. He did not invite people to vote for the opponents of the Conservative candidate at Brixton,

being dead against Liberals and Socialists. The jury found the defendant guilty, and Mr. Justice Talbot said he thought the case could

be met with a very small fine. He fined the defendant Hallwood and the company, Hallwood and Ackroyd (Ltd.), £10 each, and ordered them to pay the costs.



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JUSTIFIABLY PROUD

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE MOATED GRANGE.

By KATHARINE TYNAN.

Author of "A Mad Marriage," "The House of Doom," "Dennis the Dreamer."

CHAPTER XX.

Mrs. Cronch opened the door as her knock, and looked at her with a worshipping expression that redeemed the poor plain face.

"Sure your dog for you could die With no truer heart than I."

The lines came to Della de Burgh's mind as she met that gaze. It was strange and pathetic that a little humanity on her part should have evoked such a feeling.

"No, Cronch had not come back. Had madam thought he had? The formal 'madam' seemed to go oddly with the adoration in the half-blind eyes.

Again Mrs. de Burgh was afraid. It did not matter so much now when the sun shone on the white landscape and everything was bright. But to-night Anthony Napier would be gone. There would be just three women in the house against the ghosts and terrors. Captain Napier had been so splendidly masculine, so reassuring. He had laughed at the ice-cold room as at everything else.

"If we had that carpet up," he had said, looking down at the floor, we should find some opening over the water. I wonder when the moat was cleaned out, by the way. I believe the Egertons had it dredged regularly. It smells rather foul. I wonder if you ought not to move out of these rooms. The sunny rooms are all on the other side of the house."

It had been easy to accept sound common sense by daylight when Anthony Napier was there; but the night, when they were just three women and a dog, was quite another matter.

It was true that a certain foul smell had been coming into the house. The emanations from the stagnant water had been hanging about, making them sick and heavy, till Anthony Napier had come in like the west wind to blow the cobwebs away. And that delightful boy, Derek Jekyll, and the Kirke boys, why, when the winter had relaxed its grip and these friendly neighbours could come and go, the Moated Grange would be quite a different place.

It was disquieting that Cronch had disappeared again. Where had he gone to after he had crossed the bridge and entered the courtyard? As Mrs. de Burgh asked the question mentally she remembered with something of fear the suddenness with which the scurvy figure had sprung upon the snow. Was it Cronch? Despite his deterioration, it was not like Cronch to appear in that tattered-demoniac garb? Was she seeing things? Had it been a delusion? Some cobweb of the mind or something, nothing, that took shape before eyes wearied and dazzled with the glare of the sun on the snow.

She went upstairs to take off her outdoor things, and suddenly she was conscious of the heavy smell in the room. There was something sickening and loathsome about it. The ice on the moat had broken up and liberated the foulness which had been kept in check by the frost.

How did it come that she had not noticed it before? It must have become very much worse. She could taste the horrid smell. It seemed to cling to her lips, the smell, the taste of rottenness. It must have been poisoning them before it had become so apparent that it could no longer be ignored. She closed up her window which opened on the moat, and did the same in Beata's room, opening the doors, into the corridor and the corridor windows which looked on the courtyard, so as to get a draught through. She said to herself that they might change their rooms. If they had known of her Ladyship's rooms the other side of the house they would have chosen them. They were beautiful rooms, and they got all the winter sun. Why had they gone on living in rooms with a cold eastern aspect while those other rooms were available and full of sun? It was no wonder they had been out of sorts.

She called Mrs. Cronch into consultation. Mrs. Cronch, sniffing about the bedroom, agreed that there was "something faint," and suggested a dead rat in the moat.

Glancing at her face as she lifted it to the cold light, Mrs. de Burgh, not for the first time, had a curious sense that she had seen Mrs. Cronch somewhere before. The flat, sunken eyes with their sparse eyebrows—she had seen them somewhere before; but it was a very vague memory. After all, in London alone there were thousands of such faces. Mongolian, was it? She put the baffling memory away from her, and for the first time, she wondered why Cronch had married Mrs. Cronch. As "head of twenty" he must have had many opportunities of marriage.

Mrs. Cronch straightened herself from a corner where she had been sniffing.

"Tain't in the house," she said. "Very like 'tis a rat in the moat all blown up an' horrid. That there Dash he went in with a splash yesterday, and the ice gave with him. Lucky he didn't drown. He'll have let out the rat maybe."

"Oh! I didn't know about Dash." Mrs. de Burgh was startled. "I should have been frightened for the dog."

"No use tellin' when 'twas all over. I were doin' the beds when I heard the splash. I'd have gone in myself after him rather than Miss Beata should fret for her dog. Not that what give under him would hold me! But before I could holler he was out. He didn't know as it weren't dry land, the creature."

"I'm afraid he's going blind!" said Mrs. de Burgh, sitting down on her bed. "I must consult someone about him. It would have been terrible if he had not been able to save himself. We have grown so fond of Dash."

"Yes, indeed," she said, smoothing the beautiful forehead. "A nice state we should have been in if anything had happened to you. I believe the Egertons had it dredged regularly. It smells rather foul. I wonder if you ought not to move out of these rooms. The sunny rooms are all on the other side of the house."

"I never were one to let the grass grow under my feet," she said. "I've the sheets and pillow-cases in the hot-air cupboard. You'll sleep in her Ladyship's Wing to-night, and wake to the sun in the morning. A mussy dark asper' I call 'the front of this house'."

"I'll come and make the beds with you," said Mrs. de Burgh. "I love bed-making."

"You're sure it's no trouble?" said Mrs. Cronch, and protested no more.

In the act of turning back the sheets on the bed in her Ladyship's Room, which was to be Beata's, Mrs. de Burgh asked a question. It was a friendly question asked out of the certain intimacy which had grown up between her and Mrs. Cronch. As she had expressed it, Mrs. Cronch was a great comfort to her.

"How did you come to marry Cronch?" she asked.

"We was servants to the same lady," said Mrs. Cronch, stooping to pat the silken surface of the sheet. "She was very good. She left me two hundred pounds."

Ah! Mrs. de Burgh thought she understood. So that was why Cronch had married Mrs. Cronch.

"What a splendid windfall," she said. "Weren't you delighted?"

"It weren't a windfall," said Mrs. Cronch, gloomily. "Twere promised. Cronch he used to say I'd never get it, that Mrs. Ansell would leave all to charities. There were no luck in it when I did. Cronch's temptations all come back, an' there were the patents. He runned through it fast. She'd left me some furniture, too, an' we'd set up furnished lodgings for gentlemen, and Mrs. Carden he'd come. We was all comfortable for a while, and then Cronch broke out. There was that there shark that took his money for nothink. Many's the place we was out of after that. Then there was Nellie, and he tried, he really did try, for Nellie's sake. But she couldn't stay."

She choked a little before going on. When she spoke again it was with a naive pride.

"Maybe you'd have heard tell of Mrs. Ansell. She died as we done her hair."

She looked down at her hands queerly as she spoke.

"Lovely hair she had for an old lady. I often thought it took the strength out of her. She didn't seem to carry the weight of them beautiful pearls she wore about her neck. Why, they went down near to her knees. Thousands they was worth, an' she was always frightened of burglars."

Her eyes fluttered in the strangest way as she looked at Mrs. de Burgh.

"They thought at first I might have had something to do with it," she said. "I were arrested; but the doctor proved her heart were wore out, so I were discharged. She hadn't been touched."

Her voice rose a little, and suddenly, Mrs. de Burgh remembered a row of pictures in an illustrated paper at Glen Assaroe.

So that was why Mrs. Cronch's face had seemed familiar.

(To be continued.)

mahogany door that shut off the corridor, she was surprised and pleased to find the key in the lock.

The discovery decided her upon something she had been about to discuss with Mrs. Cronch. Had they not better change their rooms to the sunny side of the house? The day they had visited the wing she had noticed that, despite the winter day and the shattered windows, the rooms smelt dry and warm. They could not continue sleeping over the moat, now the horrid smell had arisen. She wondered what Mrs. Cronch would think of the idea?

Mrs. Cronch thought very well of it. They would be much better in the sunny rooms. They had often had a fire there. The rooms had been kept regularly aired. Mr. Carden had never been as well as when he slept in that wing.

"Mr. Carden?"

"The old gentleman we had here after Sir Hilary went, my first tenant. He died when I were in hospital with my operation. Cronch had charge of him before, an' he were 'nd to come. Poor old gentleman, he were childish. He'd quarrelled with all belongin' to him. Cantankerous he were. I often wondered myself how Cronch bore with him. Praps we'd no right to have him here seess' we was Sir Hilary's servants, but the only one he had in the world—she were a nice—went off with a gentleman shod married to Africa. They paid Cronch well to take him in, an' look after him. He'd run through his money. Leastways, there wasn't much of it. Cronch he had a blow-out in London after the old gentleman died. Said he couldn't bear the place. I were alone six weeks after I came home that time. Cronch came back then a proper object. He hasn't wanted to go again till now the temptation took him again. 'Tis a weary world."

She stooped to the oven and inspected the meat-pie. When she lifted a red face she spoke in a matter-of-fact tone.

"I never were one to let the grass grow under my feet," she said. "I've the sheets and pillow-cases in the hot-air cupboard. You'll sleep in her Ladyship's Wing to-night, and wake to the sun in the morning. A mussy dark asper' I call 'the front of this house'."

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(To be continued.)

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$1190 b.
Chartered Bank, \$214 b.
Merrillville A. & B., \$327 n.
P. and O. \$10 n.
East Asia, \$72 b.

Insurance.

Canton Ins., \$590 b.
Union Ins., \$300 b.
North China, Ins., Tls. 143 n.
Yangtze Ins., \$461 b.
China Firewriters, \$240 s.
China Firs, \$215 n.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$680 b.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$404 n.
H. K. Steamboats, \$26 s.
H. K. Tugs, \$230 b.
Indo-Chinas, (Prof.) \$30 n.
Shell Trans., 88/- n.
Union Waterboats, \$17.75 s.

Mining.

Bonguets, \$21 n.
Kailans, 62/6 n.
Lan'kala, Tls. 184 b.
S'hai Exploration, Tls. 2.85 s.
Raubas, \$4 b.
Tronchs, 17/6 b.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$1294 s.
Whampoa Docks, \$401 b.
China Providents, \$430 b.
Hongkows, Tls. 163 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 5 s.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 894 n.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. \$71 s.
Oriental, Tls. 1.85 b.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 463 (old) b.
Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$8.25 s.
H. K. Lands, \$64 s.
S'hai Lands, Tls. 127 b.
Humphreys, \$147 b.
Realities, \$7.30 n.
Territorials, \$14 n.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$2410 s.
Peak Trans., (old) \$14 s.
Star Ferries, \$63 b.
China Lights, (Comb.) \$14.30 b.
H'kong Electric, \$65 b.
Macao Electric, \$64 b.
Telephones \$4 b.
China Buses, Tls. 64 n.
Singapore Tractors, 11/9 b.

Industrials.

China Sugars, \$91 s.
Malabons, \$271 n.
Canton Lcs, \$22 b.
Cements (Comb.) \$83 b.
Ropes (Old) \$6 b.
United Asbestos \$10 s.

Stores &c.

Dairy Farms, \$18 b.
Watsons, \$11.20 b.
Der A. Wing, \$6 s.
Lane Crawfords, \$3.75 b.
Mackintosh, \$22 s.
Sinceres, \$71 s.
Wm. Pollen, \$5 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$24.10 b.
Constructions, \$17 s.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 56% b.
H. K. G. Loan, 5% Prorr.

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

L	A	M	P
C	A	M	P
C	A	M	E
C	A	S	E
C	A	S	T
C	A	S	T
P	O	S	T

STILL SILENT.

PREPARED TO GO BACK TO PRISON.

Kevork Kriss Chavooshian, an Armenian, and now a naturalised British subject, who served six months in Portsmouth jail for contempt of Court at his initial examination proceedings, appeared at Brighton Bankruptcy Court for his further public examination.

Chavooshian, an importer of carpets, stated at the subsequent public examination that his examination was due to the default of a man in London who, he alleged, stole a stock of carpets and rugs and forged three bills of exchange. He was bound by honour, he said, not to divulge the name of the man, to whose wife he made that promise.

Chavooshian told the Official Receiver that he could not give the name of the agent who, he said, robbed him of \$600.

The Registrar pointed out to Chavooshian that he was bound to answer the question. The penal-

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Trenty was designed to meet a specific danger in a specific area and that imposes on all the parties concerned an equal obligation to preserve its integrity and to execute the decisions of the Council.

It is, in this way, far more efficacious than could be any more general system of guarantees under which the obligation would be spread over a much larger number of States, each of which would be inclined, quite naturally, to regard its individual obligation as being *pro-rata* reduced.

The British Government is of opinion that the Locarno Treaty, by virtue of the extent to which it is devised to meet a specific danger, and by the character and clarity of the definition, constitutes a secure agreement. Yet notwithstanding the hope expressed by the League Assembly that the principles embodied in the Treaties of Locarno will be put into practice as soon as possible by all States in whose interests it is to contract such treaties, no further treaties on this model have been registered with the League.

In the same connexion the League Council also placed its offices at the disposal of all States desirous of "concluding suitable agreements likely to establish confidence and security," but none have yet accepted the offer.

Universal Sense of Security.

"The British Government looks forward to the gradual growth of this system, convinced, as they are, that the easiest way of attaining a universal sense of security is for each State to provide itself with the necessary guarantees in that quarter where its main interests, and consequently its principal dangers, lie.

If the system is gradually extended, until it includes every State which feels that its security is not already amply safeguarded, there will eventually be woven a network of guarantees against rupture of peace in every part of the world.

Such local guarantees, directed to specific danger, and based on well-defined obligations, are infinitely more satisfactory than any comprehensive or universal system, which must necessarily be drawn in vague and more general terms, and concerning which, consequently, *modus operandi* and probable efficacy must remain to some extent a matter of speculation.

If the States which, owing to any doubt or suspicion, hesitate to open negotiations were mutually to agree to place themselves in the hands of the League Council, and to conduct their conversations under its auspices, the conclusion of further agreements on the lines recommended would be greatly facilitated.—British Wireless.

Ten Thousand Words.

London, Jan. 18.
A White Paper of ten thousand words has been issued containing the British Government's observations on the suggested programme of work of the Security Sub-Committee of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee.

The Memorandum, which confirms the policy laid down by Sir Austen Chamberlain in his address to the Assembly last September, consists of a series of questions and co-ordinate special or collective agreements on arbitration security.

It also deals with the question of the systematic preparation of machinery to be employed by the organs of the League with a view to enabling members of the League to perform their obligations under the Covenant.

Strength of Covenant.

In the course of a series of general remarks, the Memorandum says that the British Government reiterates its opposition to the application of hard and fast rules regarding the interpretation of the Articles of the Covenant and says that this is due to no desire to belittle the obligations of the Covenant, but solely to the conviction that the great strength of the Covenant lies in the measure of discretion which it allows in dealing with future contingencies, which may be unparalleled in the history of the world, and therefore cannot be seen in advance.

A similar consideration applies to any endeavours to define the meaning of the term "aggressor."—*Reuter*.

ty he had suffered for his former refusal did not exempt him.

Chavooshian said he could assure them that he would go to prison all his life. This ungratefulness and disbelief and mistrust were not justified at all. The past of his life was a whole series of imprudence and credulousness and soft-headedness and being duped by everybody.

The Registrar adjourned the examination *sine die*.

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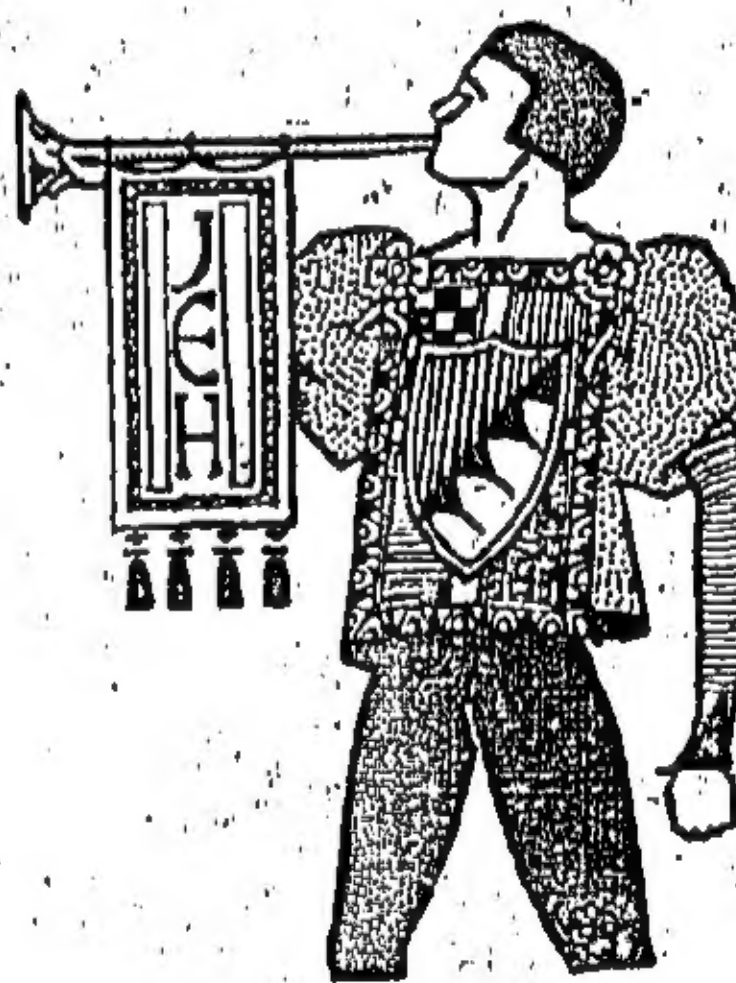
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Chinese New Year Holidays.

On account of the Chinese New Year Holidays our office will be closed from January 23rd to 26th inclusively.

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Mishima Maru ... Wednesday, 22nd Feb.

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BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

Tamba Maru ... Monday, 27th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles Mexico & Panama

Ginyo Maru ... Sunday, 6th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore,

Capetown & Ports.

Kamakura Maru ... Thursday, 19th Jan.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

Taeano Maru ... Friday, 10th Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

Delagoa Maru ... Tuesday, 7th Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Ceylon Maru ... Sunday, 22nd Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Mishima Maru ... Friday, 20th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Moji Maru ... Sunday, 22nd Jan.

Yamagata Maru ... Monday, 23rd Jan.

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Tuesday, 24th January

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TO OSACA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	Fooksang	Mon. 13th Feb at 7 a.m.
TO OSACA via AMOI, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Laisang	Sun. 29th Jan at 7 a.m.
TO CANTON	Fooshing Kwongsang	Thurs. 19th Jan at 4 a.m. Wed. 25th Jan at 9 a.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Namsang Kumsang	Wed. 1st Feb at 3 p.m. Tues. 7th Feb at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Suisang Hinsang	Wed. 25th Jan at 3 p.m. Satur. 28th Jan at 3 p.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ...	4th Apr.
Motor Vessel "GLENARRY" ...	2nd May.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY" ...	23rd Jan.
Steamship "GLEN SANDA" ...	23rd Jan.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ...	3rd Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ...	24th Feb.
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE" ...	5th Mar.

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STREET ROBBERY.

TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Alleged to have attacked a man in the street in Connaught Road West and to have assisted in robbing him of \$1,500 in money and two bundles of Canton National Bonds, a Chinese appeared before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood at the Criminal Sessions yesterday to answer a charge of robbery.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Somerset Fitzroy prosecuted for the Crown.

Mr. Fitzroy said the incident occurred on November 30 last year when the attacked man was taking the money and securities to the a.s. Charles Hardouin which was to convey them to Canton.

When outside 26 Connaught Road West he was suddenly attacked by three men. One man knocked him down and the other two committed the robbery. One of them thrust some pepper in his face which was no doubt intended for his eyes.

They then ran away and their victim gave chase. During the hunt two of the men disappeared and the prisoner was eventually arrested. With the exception of brief periods when rounding corners the prisoner was kept in sight all the time until he was caught.

Prisoner Discharged. On the conclusion of the case for the Crown the prisoner denied the charge. He said he was a coolie and not a robber. He had been wrongly accused. He had been in Hongkong for six years and had not committed any crime.

The jury retired for 15 minutes and on returning brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

"The prisoner was accordingly discharged."

ST. PETER'S CLUB.

RECEPTION TO REV. AND MRS. SWANN.

A reception for the new Dean of Hongkong, the Reverend Mr. Swann, and Mrs. Swann was held by members of the congregation of St. Peter's Church at St. Peter's Young Men's Club last evening.

The Rev. Mr. Halward, Chairman of the Club, presided, the speakers being the Secretary of the Church Council, Mr. Griggs, and Mr. Mow Fung, both of whom, on behalf of the Council and congregation respectively, warmly welcomed the new Dean to the Colony and to St. Peter's. They referred to the great work done by the Church and the atmosphere of harmony and concord which had always characterized the gatherings at this Church in spite of the mixed nature of their composition.

Replying, the Rev. Mr. Swann said he hoped the work of the diocese now centred in the Cathedral would extend to St. Peter's avoiding a cleavage and making of both places one centre for Christian service. He hoped to see members of St. Peter's at the Cathedral, and expressed his gratification at the warm welcome extended to him and Mrs. Swann, assuring the St. Peter's members that he would give them his fullest support in the work of which the foundations were laid by his predecessor.

A programme of music in which Mrs. Balaan and Mr. Glover were the contributors was then given and refreshments were served.

LIFE OF SHAME.

TWO CANTON GIRLS LURED TO BANGKOK.

The practice of luring girls from China to come here to live a life of shame still continues despite revelations made in this paper regarding relations of certain members of the Special Branch of the police with dealers in prostitutes, says the Bangkok Daily Mail.

Two Chinese girls who arrived on the a.s. Michael Jensen related a pitiful story about being misled by agents of dealers in slaves here to come to Bangkok.

They were discovered by immigration officials who took them in hand and will send them back to their home in Canton.

Immigration officials say that they learned of the presence of the two girls on the boat when the ship passed Paknam and they kept a careful watch to see who would come aboard to claim them when the ship docked here. No one showed up.

The girls were Eang Ah Gan, aged 17, and Yah Ah Yong, aged 14. Their home is in Canton.

They said that a woman they met in Canton suggested a visit to Hongkong and placed them aboard the Michael Jensen when that ship left for Bangkok. When the ship sailed the woman slipped away.

They told their story to the ship's officers who looked after them throughout the journey.

The girls will remain in the care of the Immigration Department until the next ship leaves for Hongkong, it was learned.

It was also learned that no Special Branch man came to see them as has been their custom before the immigration law went into operation.

Wong-kit and another Special Branch man about a year ago tried to force Nang Yao Koki, brought here against her will, to live a life of shame, resulting in her suicide.

NAVAL DANCE.

HAPPY EVENING AT HELENA MAX INSTITUTE.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the Helena Max Institute last night when a grand Carnival dance was organised by members of the Ship's company of H.M.S. Petersfield. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the Melodians Dance Band of H.M.S. Titania provided excellent music during the evening.

The absence of Lady Tyrwhitt and the Misses Tyrwhitt, owing to a previous engagement was very much regretted, but nevertheless there was a large gathering of lady members of the Colony.

COMPANY DIVIDEND.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE COMPANY, LTD.

The directors will recommend the following allocation of profits for the year ending 31st December 1927 at the forthcoming annual meeting of Shareholders:
Dividend 8% absorbing \$120,000.—
Bonus 2% absorbing 30,000.—
Transfers to Typhoon & Floods Insurance Fund 2,096.02
Transfer to Special Repairs & Renewals A/c 13,680.41
Carry forward 101,415.52
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CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

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The Steamship, "CITY OF CALCUTTA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

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All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 30th January, 1928, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the Free Storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

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Hongkong, January 16, 1928.

MOTOR FATALITY.

YOUTH KILLED IN ALIGHTING FROM MOVING BUS.

An inquiry was held by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon into the circumstances of the death of a young Chinese who was killed whilst alighting from a moving bus at the junction of Prince Edward and Kowloon City Roads on Boxing Day.

According to Dr. Dovey the deceased died from multiple fractures of the skull and ribs with internal haemorrhage into the right thorax from laceration of the lung and internal haemorrhage into the left thorax from rupture of the stomach, spleen and diaphragm and from damage of the brain resulting from fracture of the base of the skull.

In the opinion of a witness a vehicle had passed over the deceased's body.

Sub-inspector Mason gave evidence of testing the bus in question, the Kowloon Motor Bus Company's White Bus and finding the brakes in very good condition.

A young Chinese who was with the deceased, said that they were about to alight from the bus at the junction of Kowloon City and Prince Edward Roads, when the conductor rang the bell and later told them that it was all right; they could alight. The deceased got down first, going from the second class compartment to the first class exit. The deceased fell and witness immediately jumped off the bus, but found his friend dead.

In reply to the Coroner witness said that the deceased just "walked off the bus" instead of jumping off.

The conductor of the bus said that on approaching the "stop" at the junction of the two roads, he asked if there were any passengers wanting to alight. Four or five people got up and witness, after ringing the bell, told them not to alight until the bus stopped, at the same time preventing anybody from getting out by the rear entrance.

The deceased and his friend who were in the second class seats went to the first class and alighted.

After further evidence the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

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DELTA	8,097	27th Jan.	Straits & Bombay
MALWA	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
NELLORE	6,853	25th Feb.	Marseilles & London
MAEDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles & London
*KHIVA	9,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
KASHMIR	9,985	17th Mar.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
KARMALA	9,128	24th Mar.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London
*KALYAN	9,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MONGOLIA	16,504	14th Apr.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	28th Apr.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	12th May	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	9th June	Marseilles & London
MAEDONIA	11,120	23rd June	Marseilles & London

*Passengers to Singapore only. Limited accommodation available for 2nd class passengers from Hongkong to London.

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TANDA	6,656	2nd Mar.	Island, Townsville, B'bane
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Mar.	Sydney and Melbourne.

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KHYBER	9,114	22 Jan. 6 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KHIVA	9,135	3rd Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MAEDONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
TANDA	6,656	7th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yok.
KARMALA	9,128	11th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
INAGPORE	5,283	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
KASHMIR	9,985	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
KALYAN	9,144	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MANTUA	10,946	2nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yok.
LAHORE	5,252	12th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
MONGOLIA	16,504	17th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
MOREA	10,953	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
KASHGAR	9,005	13th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
DEVANHA	8,155	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
MAEDONIA	11,120	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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S.S. "LYCAON" ...	via Suez Canal 9th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" ...	via Suez Canal 23rd Mar.
S.S. "RHESUS" ...	via Suez Canal 6th Apr.
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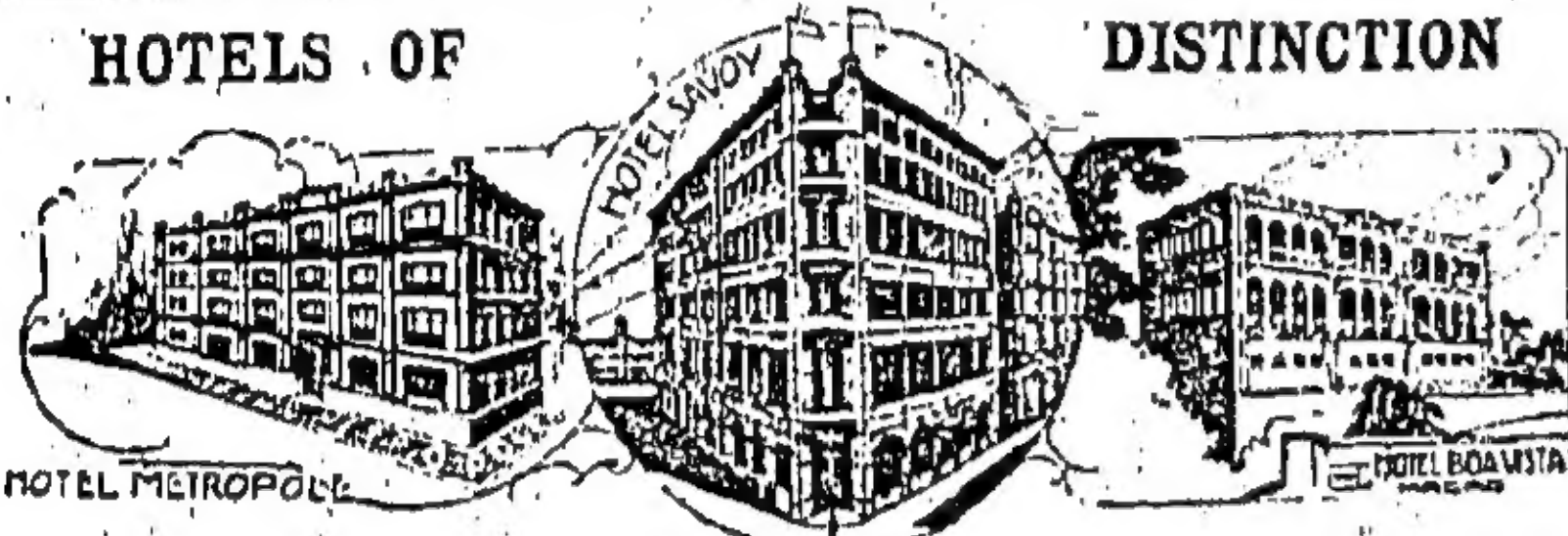
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CHINESE NEW YEAR FESTIVAL
DINNER DANCE,
8 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Start the Year
right by
driving away
your blues



We'll show
you how
with real peppy
Tunes

Tea Dances Monday to Friday 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Dinner Dance Saturdays 8 p.m. to 12 m.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE
Expert Masseuse

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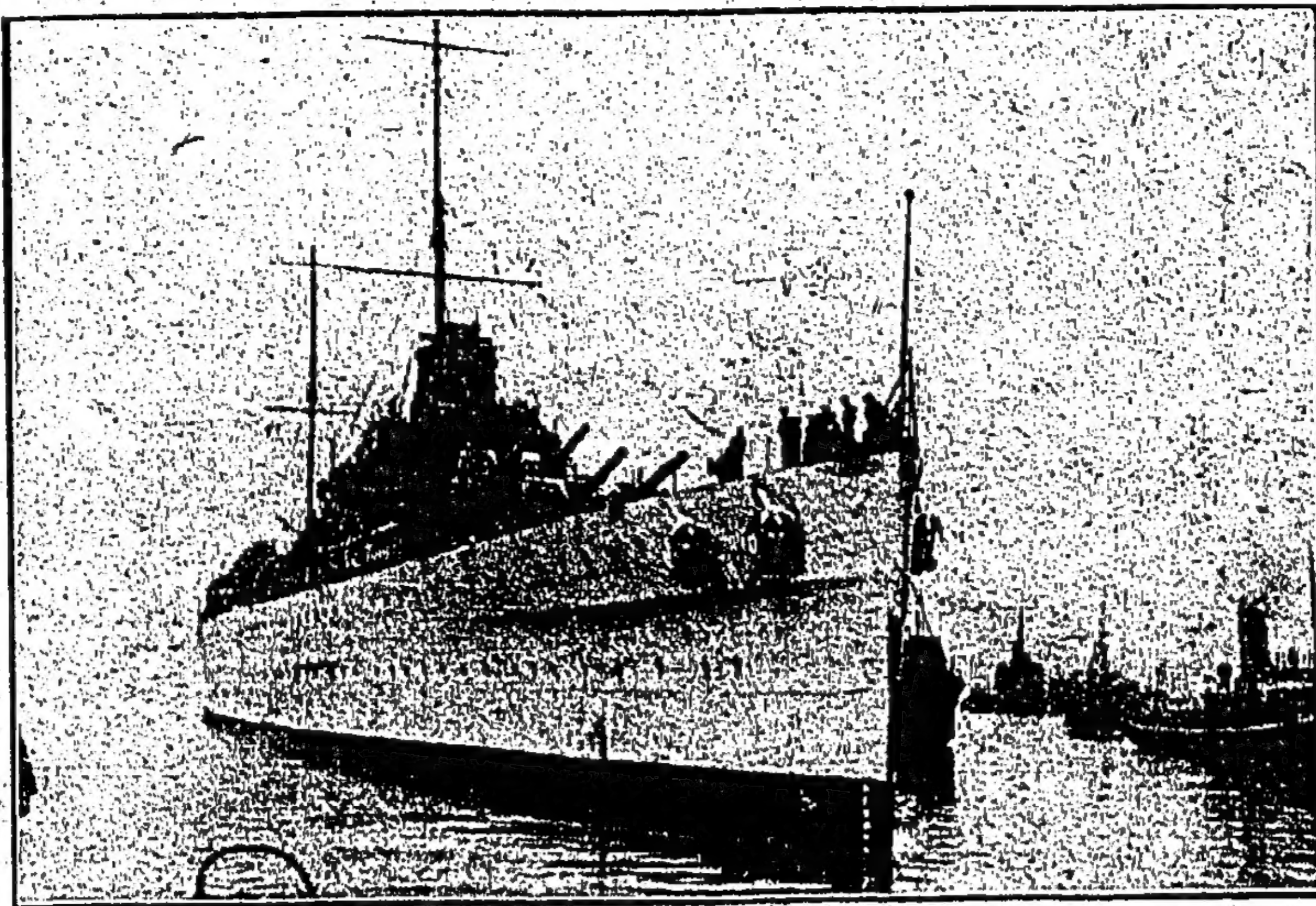
Mrs. MOTONO

Hand and Electric
MASSAGE

No. 31B, Top Floor Wyndham St.
Hongkong

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PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.

TO RELIEVE H.M.S. HAWKINS ON CHINA STATION.



This is H.M.S. Kent, which has been selected to relieve H.M.S. Hawkins as flagship of the
China Station. She is a new 10,000-ton cruiser, armed with eight 8-inch and four 4-inch guns
and has a speed of 32 knots. Her sister ships, Berwick, Cumberland, Cornwall and Suffolk are
coming to the China Station.

CANTON RAILWAY
GUARDS.NEW PRECAUTION AGAINST
BANDITRY.

CARRIED ON TRAINS.

In view of the recent attack by
bandits on the Sheklung-Canton
slow train in the vicinity of Nam-
kong Station, the Canton Govern-
ment has ordered a large detach-
ment of troops to guard the
Sheungping and Namkong Stations
while other units are to be dis-
tributed on the various other
stations.

The Village Volunteer Corps at
Shumchun is fully organised and
a whole battalion of the 13th Divi-
sion, is also stationed at Shum-
chun, which marks the beginning
of the Chinese section of the Kow-
loon Canton Railway. The head-
quarters of the Canton troops
patrolling the line will be at Shum-
chun.

It has also been arranged that
when the train arrives at
the Namkong Station from Canton,
soldiers will be placed on board
till Shumchun is reached. Here
the Chinese soldiers board the
Kowloon (British) train which
goes to Canton from Shumchun.

The precautions being adopted
by the Canton authorities are
primarily due to the approach of
Chinese New Year when bandits
are most likely to be active.
Similar measure, it is stated, will
be employed on the Canton-
Hankow Railway (Kwangtung
Section).

The Garrison Commander of
Canton, Mr. Tang Shi-chang, has
already despatched one battalion
of the Garrison Troops for patrol
of the various sections of the
Canton-Hankow Railway. Rich
booty is likely to be available if
a train is successfully raided as
merchants coming and going from
Canton to districts in the northern
part of the province, will be
bringing with them large amounts,
the proceeds of debts collected.

Volunteers Disarmed.

A corp of Merchant Volunteers
at Canton was disarmed by order
of the Government on Tuesday
night, according to a Canton re-
port.

Some time ago when the Com-
munists had been driven out of
Canton, the City was almost
denuded of soldiers, and uneasiness
existed among the merchants,
who applied for arms and
ammunition from the Government
to form a merchants' volunteer
corps to protect their own dis-
tricts.

This request was complied with,
and 200 rifles were given out, and
judging from the scarcity of crime
at Canton it is accepted that the
Volunteer Corps have played their
part in the good result.

On Tuesday night, however, in-
formation reached the Canton
authorities that the corps organised
by the merchants at the East
Bund, had included a number of
undesirable characters, who, in
the name of the corps, had created
some disturbance.

Government troops were sent to
the headquarters of the corps at
the Second Malo, in the East Bund,
disarming them without much dif-
ficulty. It is added however, that
the merchants will be permitted to
re-organise a corps in the East
Bund.

According to a reliable report
from Canton, the revenue of the
city shows a remarkable improve-
ment since the return of General
Li Chai-sun.

YOUTH WHO HAD OWN
POLICEMAN.ALWAYS ARRESTED BY THE
SAME MAN.

At Glasgow Sheriff Court re-
cently William Smith (37)
admitted having on December 8
or 9 broken into premises in
Sandyford Street Glasgow and
stolen 960 handkerchiefs.

The Fiscal stated that the
accused's criminal career com-
menced in 1902. He was sen-
tenced at the age of 13 to 21 days
imprisonment, and two years
later, when only 15, he was con-
victed as a known thief and sen-
tenced to 30 days' imprisonment.
At the age of 16 he was sentenced
to 60 days' imprisonment for
taking two white shirts to dress
up for Hallowe'en.

Up to 1909 it was always the
same policeman who arrested him,
and the only way he could get out
of the policeman's road was by
joining the Army. He enlisted
that year and served until 1919.
After leaving the Army he heard
that the policeman had died.

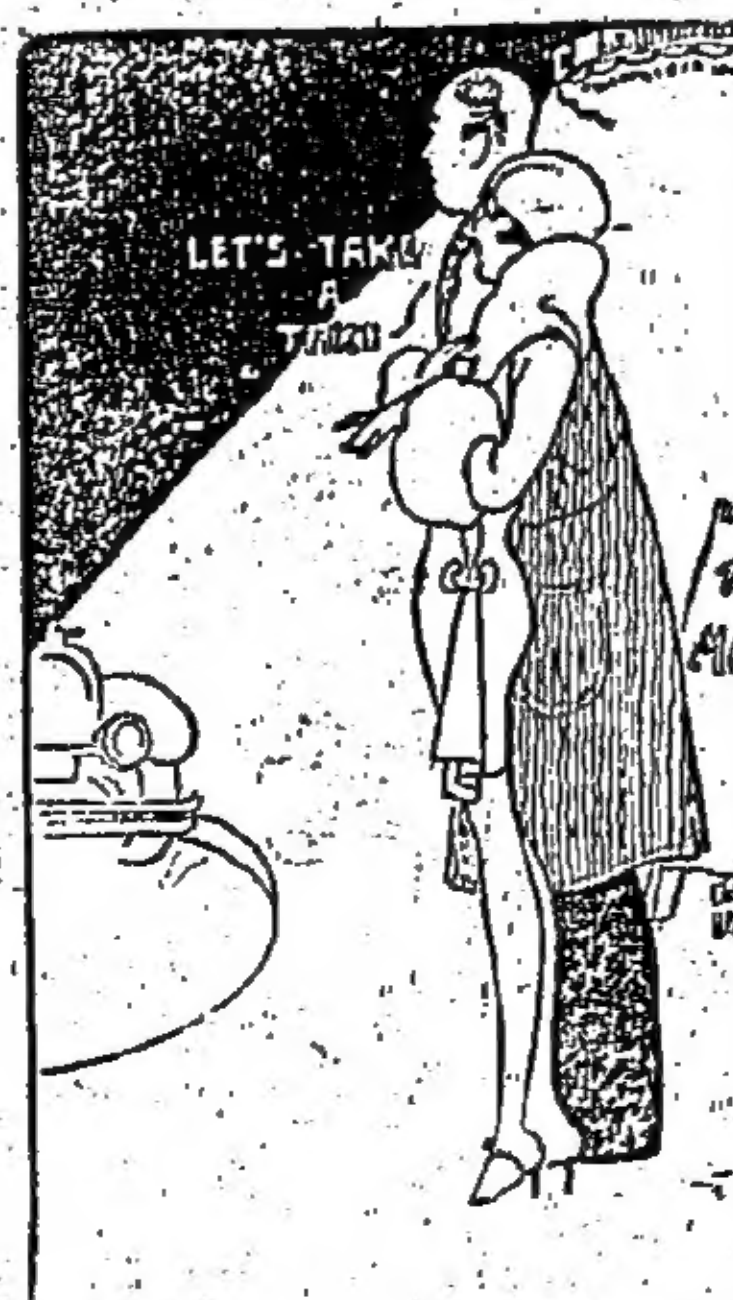
Sheriff Robertson—So your
enemy is dead, then?
Accused—Yes, but he is not in
Heaven, I know.

Never Had a Chance.

The accused said he had not got
a chance in his early career. If
he had had a chance at the age
of 13, he would have made good.
There must have been a mistake
made.

It was further stated by the
Procureur Fiscal that the value
of the stolen property was \$15,
and goods to the amount of \$10
had been disposed of. When the
police called at his house they at
first saw nothing, but observing a
safa which seemed to be over-
stuffed, they made to examine it,
whereupon the accused observed,
"The game's up. The thing's in
there."

Sheriff Robertson, addressing
the accused, said he appeared to
have been granted hard measure
in 1903. That might be so. He
(the Sheriff) did not know the cir-
cumstances of the case. He
thought, however, the sentence
was one which he would not have
imposed on a boy of 13, but a great
deal had happened. He had
served in the Army for nine years,
and during that time he might
have got out of his habits. He
sentenced him to 60 days' impris-
onment with hard labour.



Girls who never heard of
Freud know plenty about
auto-suggestion.

JUNK PASSENGERS
VICTIMISED.POLICE LAUNCH SAVES THE
SITUATION.

TRIAL AT SESSIONS.

An attempt to commit an alleged
robbery on December 19th on
board a passenger boat in the Tolo
Channel, near Taipo, which was
frustrated by the timely arrival
of a police launch, was recalled
at the Criminal Sessions this
morning when three prisoners ap-
peared before the Puisne Judge,
Mr. Justice J. R. Wood.

The men were charged with ro-
bbery on board passenger boat No.
207U, and alternatively with as-
sault with intent to rob, common
assault, and being in possession of
pistols without lawful authority.
The prisoners were said to have
produced arms but to have thrown
them overboard when the police
launch arrived.

All the prisoners denied the
charges.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy prosecuted
for the Crown.

Mr. Fitzroy explained that the
boat plied between Taipo and a
village six miles away in Chinese
territory, and on the day on which
the attempted robbery occurred
she was pursuing her normal
course. She left the Taipo pier
at one o'clock, the three prisoners
having come on board an hour
previously. There were eleven
passengers.

Weapons Produced.

Witnesses would say that some-
where about three o'clock in the
afternoon, the prisoners produced
weapons which appeared to be
pistols although there was no
evidence as to whether they were
loaded or not. On being ordered
down below, the passengers and
crew, with two exceptions, did not
resist, but the two who objected
were threatened with the firearms.
The boat was then steered in an-
other direction off her course.

Continuing, Mr. Fitzroy said
that apparently the weather
freshened, and half an hour after-
wards two of the sailors were cal-
led up on deck to help manage the
boat.

One man who was below became
nervous and on asking was al-
lowed to go on deck where he re-
mained for half an hour or more.
He then walked to the stern of
the boat and saw a launch following
them. When it was near enough,
the man signalled for assistance.
When the launch came up, it was
seen to contain police, and the
three prisoners threw their arms
overboard. The prisoners were
pointed out and placed under ar-
rest.

The case is proceeding.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—

1. All are volcanoes situated (a) Japan, (b)
Lipari Islands, (c) Hawaii, (d) Mexico, 2.
No. 3. Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Aus-
tria and King of Hungary (1848-1916), 4.
Gibraltar, (5) (a) From right to left of the
page, (b) from top to bottom. 6. A number
multiplied by itself three times—for example,
2 x 2 x 2 = 8. 7. "Home and Juliet." 8. An
equatorial belt of calms, hot and rainy, caus-
ing dense jungle. 9. William de Morgan.
10. St. Simeon Stylites. 11. Darby and Joan.
12. Negro spiritual.

A jury, including six women,
rejected the defence of insanity
in the case of James McKay (40)
who was charged with the murder
of Mrs. Arbuckle at Glasgow.
McKay was sentenced to death.

Entertainments

AMAZING!

The drama of a man who could not
make a jury believe he was guilty.

CARL LAEMMLE
presentsANNA Q. NILSSON
and
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
In

The
13th Juror
from the story by
HENRY IRVING DODGE

A murder had been committed. A man had
been sentenced to death. Twelve men believed
him guilty. But the Thirteenth knew he was
innocent! For the thirteenth juror WAS the
guilty man! See the amazing outcome in this
fascinating new film.

AT THE
QUEEN'S TO-DAY to
SATURDAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20.

FRANCIS McDONALD
In

THE DESERT'S TOLL

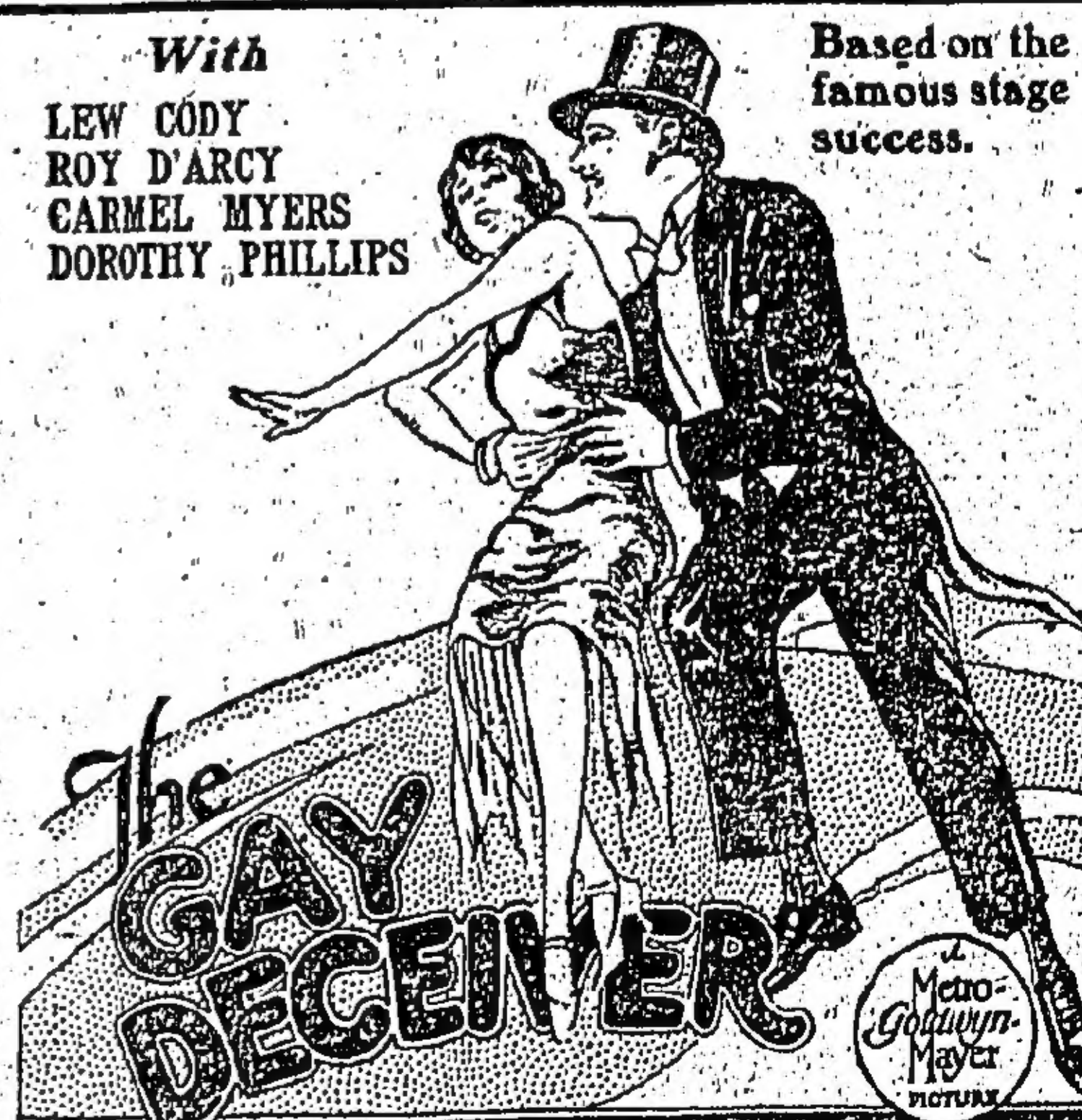


Romance rides again in this
exciting tale of a man and
a girl who seek gold in
the desert places and find
love along the trail of
adventure.

A thousand-and-one thrills!

AT THE
WORLD THURSDAY
TO
SATURDAY

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.



STAR THURSDAY to
SATURDAY

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.